Assistant Comm[illegible]
acquisition of the said [illegible]

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No. or Municipal No.	Whether dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundaries			
											Extent	Assessment	East	West	North	South
Kadur	Chikmagalur	Amble	Hosakote	Sanna Putte Gowda *bin* Sanna Gowda.	135—3	Dry	7 acres and 3 guntas	..	acres and 3 guntas	Rs. 12-8-0	1 acre	Rs. 1-12-0	Road leading from Marlo to Lakya.	Part of Survey No. 135—3	Talari Inam number	Nalia's fields

REMARKS—The plan of the site to be acquired is filed in the Chikmagalur Sub-Division Assistant Commissioner's Office. Those who wish to inspect the same may do so on office days except on Sundays and other holidays, during office hours.

No. P. 3184—*Cts.* 144-21-2, *dated* 15*th December* 1923.

Under the powers conferred by Section 76 of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913, as amended by Regulation VI of 1923, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja direct that a Court fee equal to one-fourth of the fee chargeable under the Court Fees Regulation in force be levied on suits presented in Village Courts, with effect from 1st January 1924.

No. P. 3213—*Cts.* 15-23-5, *dated* 17*th December* 1923.

Under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to appoint Mr. Somanna, Taluk Board Vice-President, as a Special Magistrate for the Bench Court at Kadur with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class *vice* Mr. Kharidi Lingappa, deceased.

No. P. 3222—*Legis.* 23-23-1, *dated* 18*th December* 1923.

Under the explanation to Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Regulation, 1917, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to declare that in addition to the public holidays expressly defined as such in the said explanation, *viz.*, Sundays, New Year's Day (Tuesday the 1st January), Christmas (Thursday the 25th December) and Good Friday (18th April), the following day shall be public holidays in the year 1924 :—

Monday the 14th January	...	Uttarayana Punyakala.
Monday the 3rd March	...	Sivaratri.
Saturday the 5th April	...	Lunar New Year's Day
Saturday the 19th April	...	Easter.
Monday the 21st April	...	
Tuesday the 6th May	...	Ramzan.
Saturday the 24th May	...	Empire Day.
Tuesday the 3rd June	...	H. M. the King Emperor's Birthday.
Friday the 13th June	...	H. H. the Maharaja's Birthady.
Tuesday the 12th August	...	Last day of Moharram.
Thursday the 14th August	...	Upakarma.
Saturday the 23rd August	...	Sri Krishna Jayanti.
Tuesday the 2nd September	...	Ganesha.
Saturday the 4th October	...	Saraswati Avahana.
Monday the 6th October	..	Mahanavami.
Tuesday the 7th October	...	Vijayadasami.
Monday the 27th October	...	Deepavali.
Tuesday the 28th October	...	Balipadyami.
Friday the 26th December	...	Christmas.
Saturday the 27th December	...	
Tuesday the 30th December	...	
[illegible]dnesday the 31st December	...	

the Land Acquisition Regulatio[illegible] of 1894, it [illegible] described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, [illegible] round of Igoor village, Closepet Sub-Taluk, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the s[illegible] lation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Closepet Sub-Division, is appointe[illegible] form the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulat[illegible] authorised to take order of the acquisition of the said land :—

District / Taluk / Hobli / Village	Name of khatedar or owner	Survey No.	Whether dry, wet or garden	Total extent	Kharab	Remaining extent	Assessment	Extent now required		Boundari[illegible]		
								Extent	Assessment	East	West	[illegible]
Bangalore / Closepet Sub-Taluk / Kasaba / Igoor	Veerabhadrosetty	50	Dry	5 acres and 3 guntas	..	5 acres and 3 guntas	Rs. a. p. 5 0 0	2 acres	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	S. No. 40	Madras-Cannanore road	Survey No. 27, burial ground	S. Nos. 49 and [illegible]

REMARKS.—A plan of the land will be available for inspection in the office of the Closepet Sub-Division Officer at any time during office hours.

No. L. 4447—L. B. 47-23-28, dated 13th December 1923.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is hereby declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, extension of the village site of Harohalli, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the said Regulation, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bangalore Taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation and is authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said land.:—

Bangalore / Bangalore / Yesvantapura / Harohalli	Shanbhog Naranappa	103—3	Dry	25 guntas	..	25 guntas	Rs. a. p. ..	25 guntas	Rs. a. p. 0 1 0 0	Chikkavenkatramaniah's land in Survey No. 103	Village road	Survey No. 103	Village

REMARKS.—The plan of the property is kept for inspection in the office of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Bangalore Taluk, during office hours.

No. L. 4644—L. B. 52-23-4, dated 18th December 1923.

Under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, No. VII of 1894, it is declared that the land described hereunder is required for a public purpose, *viz.*, for th[illegible] sion of Hoskote Village Site, and under Sections 7 and 3 (*c*) of the sa[illegible]

Nothing can be a stronger condemnation of the doctrine of absolute control of the Executive over the State's finances and policies implied in the admissions in those statements of the failures of the past financial policies and administrations in Mysore.

"He who controls the finances of the State" to quote again Prof. Adams, "controls the Nation's policy". Constitutionalism is the idea, Budget the means by which the idea is realised. In our State, the Nation has no control over the finances of the State, consequently no control over the Nation's policy. Time and after, earnest demands have been made in this Council and in the Representative Assembly by enlightened representatives of the people for a legitimate share of control over the State's finances and policies. But the Executive ever believing in their superior wisdom and in the supposed permanent inherent incapacity of the people to exercise any sort of control would not yield an inch and give up their sacred rights. The result is the present financial position.

Coming to the details of the Budget, I would first deal with the University. It has come in for a very large share of adverse criticism by my friend Mr. Ramaswami Chetty. It is astonishing to find a senior member of this Council and an alumnus of the Madras University to take up an attitude of almost open hostility against our young University. He seems to have a misconception of the true functions of a University and its place in the State. To understand what a University stands for, I should very respectfully refer him to Cardinal Newman's standard work "The Idea of a University" and to the Convocation Addresses of Sir Asutosh Mukerjee and Dr. Seal in our own University. I venture to state that our University was not established to serve as a laboratory for the manufacture of graduate clerks or traders whose value was to be measured by the amounts they earned in rupees and annas. Even applying those mechanical standards, would it not have been reasonable to have found almost every seat in the official bench in this Council occupied by Myscreans if only the Mysore University had been established about the time the Madras University was? There would then have been no occasion for the complaint of foreign domination in Mysore. However I hope that Mr. Ramaswami Chetty was not too serious when he made his uncharitable attacks. He seems to assume that all the Rs. 4,50,000 that is budgetted for is spent on the University as a distinct department. If so, I should tell him that the University Office spends only a fraction of that amount on its maintenance.

MR. RAMASWAMY CHETTY.—

SIR, there was no necessity for a University in Mysore in the first place, since the Madras University was giving sufficient number of Graduates. I said the University, after it was formed, must be maintained. I was for keeping it.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.—

The Hon'ble member was not in order in observing some remarks to the Assembly.

DEWAN.—

Some of your criticisms are un-reasonable after it was explained by Mr. Ramaswamy Chetty.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

Besides the University Office, the University is composed of four Colleges; the Maharajah's College and the Maharani's College in Mysore and the Central College and the Engeneering College in Bangalore. The first three of these Colleges have been in existence from long prior to the establishment of the University and the bulk of the amount budgetted is spent on these colleges and only a very small amount is expended for running the University Office. The four Colleges in question are having their natural growth and expansion requiring a very large and additional amounts every year. To my mind a still further and larger grant is necessary than is budgetted for this year to meet the legitimate demands of the University. I would therefore urge that a further grant of at least Rs. 1,50,000 might be sanctioned for this purpose: because no sacrifice is too great to place our University on a sounder and more permanent footing.

DEWAN.—

You must indicate the necessary items of expenditure which are omitted. A good deal of it was spent on buildings. To make a general statement is not helpful.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

The other department that in my opinion requires a further increased grant is the Medical Department. The amount that is budgetted for Medicines, Local and European comes to only Rs. 1,50,000. I venture to say that it is too small an amount to meet the requirements of hospitals. I am told that the District Hospital in my own place is short of hospital drugs, linen and other necessary articles for the requirements of patients. I therefore pray that a further grant of at least Rs. 50,000 be sanctioned for the maintenance of District Hospitals.

DEWAN.—

You will see in the budget under Medical Stores and Hospitals there is a total grant of nearly ten lakhs.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

No. I find less than three lakhs.

DEWAN.—

The main reason for the large variation in that is owing to several bills of the previous years having had to be paid.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

Anyhow the number of patients that resort to hospitals is increasing, if not multiplying. On that account I ask for a further grant of Rs. 50,000.

With regard to the Agricultural Department, I am glad to be able to say that the work of that department in my district has been very good.

Coming to the Police Department, it pleases me very much to be able to say that both the efficiency and purity of the Police service have considerably improved in the Kolar District. My experience of the Police work in Kolar does not bear out the criticisms of Mr. Subbaiya. With regard to the K. G. F. Police I wish to suggest a reduction in the cost by the removal of the Office of the Superintendent and placing the K. G. F. Police force under one District Superintendent. One Superintendent might be able to supervise the Police work of both, in the K. G. F. area and in the District. If this is not quite feasible, an Assistant Superintendent may be placed in the Gold Fields. Past experience tells us that our Superintendents have managed the Gold Fields with credit to themselves. I therefore suggest that this is a point worth careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

Next, I wish to point out that the recommendation of the Special Committee for cutting the grant for Public Improvements by Rs. 3,83,000 is a retrograde step. On the other hand I request that the grant might be increased by a further sum of Rs. 1,17,000 so as to bring the grant under this head to a round figure of 5 lakhs.

DEWAN.—

You are giving rather a big figure. Will you please state how money can come? You better make some practical suggestions.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

I wish I could. Unfortunately I have not got all the materials and resources to suggest any big constructive proposal for finding ways and means. With the excellent equipment that the financial department has, it should be able to find ways and means. All that I can say is that my demands are only reasonable and not extravagant.

DEWAN.—

This aspect of the case has been dealt with in my closing remarks at the Assembly.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

Further to make suggestions to increase the resources, we have not yet received all the information which the Special Committee was asked to furnish and this discussion has come a little too soon.

With regard to the Educational Department, the demand has been almost universal from the non-official side for increased grants. However, I am glad to read in the Daily Post dated the 27th June that orders relating to retrenchment in the Inspectorate are already issued.

With regard to Co-Operative Societies, I would support the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. I would go further and ask for the withdrawal of exemptions from payment of stamps on documents.

MR. MIR HAMZA HUSEIN.—

The Representative Assembly is against it.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

But that is my view.

In the Special Committee Report, it is stated that fees for grazing in State Forests are susceptible of increase. This does not commend itself as a useful measure.

The anticipated increase of revenue from travellers, bungalws might be handed over to the District Boards.

DEWAN.—

This is under consideration.

MR. HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO.—

It won't be a source of revenue to the District Board.

MR. D. VENKATESAIYA.—

With regard to Judicial Departments, the Criminal Administration is slack. The inspection of Courts is quite unsatistfactory. The District Judges may be requested to inspect the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

Sir, your speech at the Birth Day Session of the Representative Assembly is an eye-opener and has thrown a flood of light on the true and exact condition of our Finances and we are not a little grateful to you for the frank and open manner in which you have been pleased to present it without beguiling us by illusive glosses or dexterous concealments. We cannot deplore in adequate terms the unfortunate plight in which we have been placed on account of the financial crash that has been brought about by frequently setting at naught the persistent warnings of financial experts whose opinion had been specially obtained at a heavy cost to the State. It is difficult for us to understand why financial experts had been engaged to examine the finances of the State and their considered opinion obtained if the results of such examination and the advise based upon them were not to be availed of, to maintain financial stability and improve the financial prospects. Year after year we were told that the finances were in a sound condition and that there was no room for anxiety. Even with deficit budgets we were told that there was no room for anxiety and that the condition of finances was sound enough. But when we find that the State's financial condition required searching examination at the hands of financial experts, and they in turn gave timely warnings, their advice and opinion appear to have been ignored and we have now got to pay for it and that not a little dearly indeed!

It makes me shudder when I imagine what the consequences would have been if it were a private body of Board of Trustees or Board of Management entrusted with Trust Funds, if they had thus disregarded expert advice obtained at the cost of the Trust Fund in respect of the management of the Trust properties and brought about a financial crisis, in respect of such Trust. But of course, it is a private body and therefore the logic thereof is necessarily limited in its application, and that for obvious reasons. I, however, trust that with the analysis you have made of the State's Finances and the determination to take advantage of past expert advice and the valuable lesson learnt by past experience, you will be able to restore the financial equilibrium and avoid further crisis and anxiety in these matters; and this can be achieved only by taking the public through their representatives more and more into the confidence of the Government and by giving them a larger share in the administration of the State and its finances.

One thing that has not a little contributed to the bane of trouble is there is no such thing as continuity in the State's policy and it has been changing so frequently that the Mysorean by himself does not really know where he is and what is the policy that governs the State. Unless and until Government are determined to steadfastly pursue a policy once laid down and accepted as sound and well considered until it has had a sufficient trial, we must be prepared to risks and suffer consequences which are not unfrequently rather unpleasant.

Coming to the budget figures I wish to point out that I have always been opposed to the principle adopted of providing large sinking funds for the repayment of loans contracted for productive works. This results in the present generation paying taxes for the repayment of the loan which is invested for yielding an income which perhaps the coming generation may or may not either appreciate or enjoy. The sinking fund has risen from 7 lakhs in the draft budget of 1921-22 to 10 and odd lakhs in the revised budget of the same year and this year it has gone up to nearly 19 lakhs.

Coming next to the interest on Famine Insurance Fund, I find that we have already got the accumulated sum of about 50 lakhs and interest is being provided for in respect of this sum also. I am of opinion that this provision of interest is uncalled for as the accumulated sum is by itself quite enough for our purposes.

DEWAN :—

Do you think 50 lakhs are enough for Famine Insurance. I think it is too small.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

It may be so from one stand point of view. But considering the finances of our State and the proportion it bears to the State Revenue, this sum is quite enough and we cannot afford to add more funds to it year after year in the shape of interest. About one lakh a year will quite do instead of a provision of 2 lakhs and 29 thousand rupees as we find in the draft budget.

DEWAN :—

I am afraid we require much more for a Famine Insurance Fund.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

The question of allotments for Village Improvements is one that deserves a more sympathetic treatment. The sum of Rs. 26,000 provided this year for the whole State is indeed too poor. Even last year no provision was made on this account and the revised budget seems to have provided for only Rs. 400. It is unfortunate that during the year 1920-21 grants made for Village Improvements were allowed to lapse, for which of course there are some good reasons; but the amount could have been left untouched without starving the villages. On the other hand, the grants were stopped; that is to say, the previous years' grants were not made available to the people for Village Improvement work nor was any fresh grant made for the current year 1921-22. And the provision now made is but Rs. 26,000 for the whole State. Works on hand are being completed and bills presented for payment; but payment is not possible for want of the grant and the local officers are in a dilemma. It is desirable that in the interests of the people in the interior a larger grant should be made available for Village Improvement work.

The restoration of the Minor Tanks is another important item and no amount of attention in this direction will be too much for the well being of the raiyat population and the stability of the revenues of the State.

I am strongly in favour of the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee that there is no need for a separate Sanitary Commissioner and his establishment and the posts of District Health Officers. Their functions may, with advantage, be combined with those of the Medical Officer and the savings effected may be utilized for more useful purposes with much benefit.

The extension of the Separation Scheme, I mean the separation of the Judicial from Executive functions to the other four districts ought not to be delayed any longer. It has already been delayed too long and the people of those 4 districts have been longing for it. I cannot emphasise its necessity more strongly than I have already done on previous occasions and I only leave it in the hands of Government to deal with that subject fairly and justly and with the promptness that the matter deserves.

I understand, from what transpired in this House to-day, that the draft budget estimates have been prepared after a consideration of the report of the Special Finance Committee, copies of which have been kindly furnished to us.

DEWAN.—Yes.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

The Special Finance Committee has recommended that the grants for the Malnad Improvement may be suspended. Though I am inclined to think that the Malnad

Improvement Funds were not utilized with the scrupulousness and care with which they should have been done, it cannot be denied that the Malnad areas do require special attention and the allotment therefor should neither be curtailed nor suspended and the break resulting in suspension will do us more harm than good. I see from the draft budget that funds have been allotted for Malnad Improvement and I therefore trust that the provision will stand good. Now that the grant and the work connected with the Malnad Improvement have been transferred to the District Board, I assure you, Sir, that so far as the District of Hassan to which I belong is concerned, the District Board will see that every pie of it is properly utilized in contrast to what was being done here and there in the matter of some wells, etc.

DEWAN :—

Yes. The provision for grants for Malnad Improvement will be retained.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

I thank you Sir. At the same time, Sir, I wish to invite your attention to the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee about the abolition of the monthly grant of Rs. 50 or Rs. 600 per annum to the Settihalli Dispensary. This institution has got some traditional association and has been doing some good work in the neighbourhood. I understand that the Senior Surgeon has found the staff unqualified or not up to the standard or so; but that is a matter of detail, and steps may be taken to remedy the defects instead of abolishing the grant itself and bringing about the closure of the institution itself. I urge that the grant may be continued as provided for in the draft budget.

DEWAN :—

The grant will continue for the time being; but enquiries will be made about other matters connected with the institution.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

Thank you Sir.

I beg leave to remind the Government of the orders that are due in the matter of revising the rules about contributions for Drinking Water Wells. I believe the proposition moved in this House was sent to Local Boards who have given their opinions and the early modification of the Rules on the lines suggested by the Local Boards will conduce to the proper disbursement of the funds allotted for Drinking Water Wells.

One other matter of special importance to Hassan is the question of provision for the Gorur bridge. It was on the faith of the assurance made by Government to contribute its quota that the District Board raised a loan at 5½ per cent interest for the purpose of this bridge and a road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna. The Gorur bridge was the primary object for which the loan was raised. It was on this account that the local people came forward readily to go in for the debentures and not as an investment. The question of the construction of the bridge has been shelved in, but the work of the road has been taken up and is being pushed through. What is most curious is, that the Public Works Department has somehow been very partial to the opening of this road in preference to the construction of the bridge. As a matter of fact the people were not very earnest about this road, the District Board were not very anxious about this road, the District Board had not placed its quota of contribution at the disposal of Public Works Department which is always insisted upon in many other cases, acquisition proceedings have not been completed, compensation has not been paid to the owners of lands whose lands have been taken away for the purposes of the road and still we find that the Government share of the money has been spent in the first instance on the road and then, after the lapse of some years, the District Board is asked to pay its share of cost and the question of the bridge is undermined. Later, as the Government were unable to find funds to pay their quota immediately, the District Board begged that the work may be put in hand out of the District Board share of the cost and the Government contribution paid in due course as soon as possible. Somehow, even this was not permitted on the ground that without being sure of its being possible to assure the payment of Government share of contribution in the near future it cannot be begun. This attitude disheartened us and we find the debenture holders asking the District Board either to return the sums borrowed of them or to pay a higher rate of interest as the prospect of the construction of the

bridge appeared to be yet far distant. The work connected with the road is however being pushed through and I therefore urge that if the Government cannot find separate funds for the purpose, the provision of Rs. 500, now made in the budget for the Channarayapatna-Hole Narsipur road may be transferred for the purpose of the Bridge work; and even if this be not possible, permission may be granted to start the work with the District Boards' share of the cost and the Government may be pleased to find funds in the course of two or three years, to complete the work.

DEWAN :—

I have already stated in my closing address to the Representative Assembly that permission will be granted to start the work if I find that Government share of cost may be made available in the course of 2 or 3 years.

MR. N. S. NANJUNDIAH :—

Yes Sir, I, however wanted to explain to you in detail how the matter stands, and impress upon you the need to find funds at an early date.

The next point I should like to press is that it is not desirable to reduce the number of Police Stations. The presence of a Police man in the distant villages where crops are stacked in the open fields, gives a sense of security to the inhabitants and creates a certain amount of fear in the minds of miscreants. I would therefore, plead for an increase in their number in preference to their reduction.

One thing more and I will be done. The question of a Maternity for Hassan is a matter of great necessity. The Redfern Memorial Hospital is doing very good work. The Hassan Municipality and the District Board are each contributing an annual sum of Rs. 200, and the question of the District Board increasing the grant to Rs. 400, is under correspondence and its payment being made conditional on the appointment of a Board of visitors being accepted by the Hospital authorities. Government have also been paying a sum of Rs. 600 a year. Apart from its being efficiently managed by the Mission authorities, there is a certain amount of objection here and there on the score of scruples and sentiments. Hassan is a District Head Quarter Town well known for its pleasant climate and on account of the poor state of finances of the Municipality, it behoves our benign Government to provide this place with a well equipped Maternity, and earn the gratitude of thousands of helpless people of this part of the State.

MR. B. N. VIJAYADEVA :—

Sir, before beginning to make my observations, I should like to congratulate you on your having assumed the very responsible position of the Dewanship of Mysore, since this is the first opportunity for me to do so. I know that the members of the Representative Assembly have already welcomed you and it is quite sufficient for me to hope that the peace and prosperity of the State of Mysore will be restored to its normal equilibrium during the course of your administration. My task to-day has been lightened on account of two or three causes, firstly by your statement, Sir, in the Representative Assembly in connection with the budget that unnecessary expenditure has been curtailed. I think that what could be done has been done by reducing the expenditure of the year. And secondly, by the appointment of a Special Finance Committee for scrutinising the financial position of the State and formulating proposals for improving the revenues. The honourable members of this House, Sir, I hope, will bear with me, when I read out one or two passages of my speech in the last budget Session of this Assembly where I had suggested the need for such a Committee.

"Lastly, I come to a point which I wanted to raise in this Council. Mr. Puttanna Chetty so eloquently pleaded for power being given to this Council to move resolutions on the budget. Well, while joining with him in the request, I fear, at the same time that may be a distant cry. But, Sir, considering the enormous growth in the State expenditure during the past ten years, I think the first suggestion of the members of this House ought to be that a commission of enquiry must be appointed to go into the question of Public Expenditure. On this subject Mr. Gokhale moved a resolution a few years before his demise and just as in British India we have also complaints in matters of expenditure. It has aptly been said that the roots of the present day evils lie in the past so that when the rate of expenditure in our State has been going on enormously a commission of public enquiry is absolutely necessary. My argument for the appointment of a commission is this: that the departments will be called upon to answer for each item as to whether it is justifiable or not. They will be put upon

their defence. In further illustrating my argument, I may refer to the fact that the Geological Department have shown their probable savings as a result of retrenchment as being 92 rupees ; so that if we ask the departments to effect retrenchments much cannot be expected, one department showing a saving of Rs. 92 and probably another, Rs. 62. The departments will not sympathize—it is with sadness that I say this—however much you, Sir, are anxious to carry out retrenchments. The commission of enquiry must go about the whole State and collect evidence. The public, who are interested in the matter and whose pockets are touched, will also co-operate with the Government in carrying out retrenchments consistent with efficiency. If in your time, Sir a commission of enquiry to enquire into the causes of growth of public expenditure is appointed, just as we are deeply grateful for the several orders passed within the last few months such as the Education Memorandum and others, so, also we will be grateful and your regime will be a memorable one for such steps being taken to ensure the welfare of the people of the State."

This, Sir, I find, is the particular motion made by me and I am glad, that the Government have accepted it with the result that the Finance Committee has been appointed. I observe from the ad-interim report of the Finance Committee circulated to the members that many leading members of the State have been examined. But I should like to point out that the work carried out at present may be looked at from three points of view. The committee may devise ways and means for reducing the expenditure; secondly it may indicate a programme of work for guidance for a limited period of years, say, 10 years. Third is the laying down of certain rules and directions so that the State may not fall into pitfalls in future. In this connection, I may suggest one or two things. They have given only their opinions in the report and they would not after all carry much weight. I, therefore suggest that evidence collected by them should be placed before this House and Representative Assembly by way of helping not only Government but also members to go through the evidences and enable them to find how far the opinions of the Special Finance Committee are valuable. The work of the Special Finance Committee is of course an onerous one but the recommendations made by them cannot be accepted totally by taking away this department or that, as advised. Let us take for instance the recommendations made by the Special Finance Committee in regard to the Geological Department; *viz*,, that the office of head of the department may be tacked on to the Professor of Geology of the Central College, I take this, Sir, that this department is one of the bare necessities and it won't do to have a theoretical professor on the scientific side of the College to carry on efficiently the duties of Director of Geology. This department is an absolute necessity for the moral and material development of the State. The Special Finance Committee is an important Committee composed largely of non-official members. Many more such committees are in my opinion bound to come. This being the first important committee has to establish a good reputation to pave the way for future committees and seriously consider its proposals.

Now, Sir, your speech at the Representative Assembly has given a correct statement of the real situation of the State Finance. As you have already indicated the principles of finance were ignored and that public opinion was not taken, the result being that people have to suffer for no fault of theirs and without being consulted.

I beg to quote your reference to Mr. Basu's opinion *re* financial settlement, in your address to the Representative Assembly.

"(1) That all expenditure on administration should be met entirely out of the ordinary normal revenue;

(2) that the mining revenue should be wholly set apart for financial reserves, namely, famine reserve, railway capital reserve, and reserve for special non-recurring expenditure ; and

(3) that the Cuavery Power revenue should be used entirely for building up the depleted cash balances and for further outlay on new installations."

We cannot really say that 21 lakhs of deficit is agreat surprise. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that court fee and stamp fees may be raised as was done in British India. Litigation after all is a disease when you think of it. I remember, Sir, reading that Mr. Ghokhale did not agree that the increase in revenue from courts and revenue from stamps showed prosperity of the State. It only showed, he said, that people were quarrelling. Considering the present situation, Government is justified in enhancing the court fees and that stamp fees ought to be increased. There is another important point to be observed. The court fees were fixed at a time when

the prices of materials and food stuffs were low. I think that under the heading "Stamps and Court Fees" about 15 lakhs have been budgetted and if my suggestion is taken into account the same amount will be doubled, if not more. Similarly If my suggestions are taken into consideration, I may even point out that stamps and court fees that are levied for complaint petitions may be increased to Rs. 2. This will cover the deficit.

Now turning to some of the retrenchments, I may support the recommendation of the Special Finance Committee that the Muzrai Department may be abolished. I hope that this suggestion will be seriously considered by Government. I have also heard complaints about the working of the Department. The work may be entrusted to other Departments with safety. I have carefully considered the question and come to the conclusion that the work will be carried on very well by entrusting it to the District Heads. I belive that they would conveniently and economically carry out the work entrusted to them effectively. Therefore, I would urge upon Government to seriously think over the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee whether this department may not be abolished.

I find that the Archaeological Department is also to be abolished and its work given over to the University. If that is so, the establishment charges of the Department that is Rs. 45,000 and odd would be saved as suggested by the Special Finance Committee. Therefore this may also be seriously considered. Now, Sir, turning to the Kunigal Stud Farm it has also been recommended by them to be abolished. I think, Sir, this is a suggestion, which may very well be considered. I believe that there is complaint of the public that there is not much land for cultivation. Land set free for agricultural purposes and properly utilised would bring great revenue and the department should be kept within bounds. If the lands are given for cultivation this year, I believe, by the end of this year, we will not only be able to derive much revenue but also get the value of the lands by putting them up for sale.

Now, Sir, turning to a few more suggestions, in the Revenue Department I would suggest, Sir, that Survey Settlement, should as speedily be carried throughout the whole of the Mysore State. I think that by such a measure the revenue will be improved. If many of the sub-taluks, that are now in existence in the Mysore State are tacked on to the Major taluks I think by abolition of such sub-taluks, the cost of administration may be lessened. Now, Sir, as regards Excise Department the views of the Financial Secretary are shared by some of the members. I also agree with them and I estimate his remarks are a little to the worng side. As regards the Revenue Department I cannot for one moment think any item has been left out which should be thought of as being a source of revenue to the State. I shall not detain the council any longer as it is already very late.

MR. MD. ABBAS KHAN:—

Sir, after the lucid speech of the Hon'ble Chairman of the Special Finance Committee dealing in detail with the Financial problems I have nothing more to add except to endorse his opinion that the Mysore Finance is safe at your hands and those of your Hon'ble colleagues. I hope, Sir, that you will be able to adopt measures so as to balance the budget much sooner than the time indicated by you in the forecast. Some of the Hon'ble members have advanced arguments for certain items of expenditure, and some others while giving their support to the report of the Special Finance Committee have deprecated the idea of effecting retrenchments in respect of certain departments as proposed by the Finance Committee. I have to make one observation in this connection. Have we adequate means at our disposal at the present time to incur expenditure on such items or to continue incurring expenditure on items proposed to be retrenched? I believe the order of reference to the Finance Committee is in itself a full and complete answer to this question. The Committee was called upon to recommend reduction in expenditure because they were absolutely necessary to keep our outgoings at a level with our incomes. The order of reference was not how best to spend money from an overflowing treasury; but how with the least harm to bring expenditure within the limits of our income. It is in this spirit the report of the Special Finance Committee has been submitted and I hope that it is in this sense the Hon'ble members have to treat the report.

Coming now to the special needs of my community I beg to convey to you the grateful thanks of my community for your having sanctioned the construction of a building for the Model A. H. School at Bangalore. The question of providing a house

for this school has been pending with Government for many years, and it was urged on numerous occasions both in this House and in the Representative Assembly. Your orders sanctioning its construction have now given immense satisfaction to the members of my community. There is one more item which deserves your kind consideration. It is the subject of scholarships to Mohamadan students. The method of giving scholarships to Mohamadan students which was in vogue previous to the introduction of the backward scholarship system has to be revived and that the share to which my community is entitled, out of the total grant may be set apart and shown separately under the head "Scholarships to Mohamadans".

DEWAN:—

Are they getting lesser number of scholarships?

MR. ABBAS KHAN:—

What I want is that the portion to which my community is entitled may be set apart and distributed separately. By adopting this course the department will be able to distribute scholarships with special reference to the needs of our students at the different stages of education.

For High School Classes 355 scholarships have been fixed for all the backward communities and my community has been given only 4 scholarships out of this. This number bears no proportion to the strength of my community and much less to the number of students in the High School Classes.

DEWAN.

Out of 100 University scholarships how many have been granted?

MR. ABBAS KHAN:—

We find no mention in State Budget under discussion about the University scholarships.

MR. K. MATTHAN:—

Out of the backward scholarships 50 is the number sanctioned under new order which is coming to effect now.

MR. ABBAS KHAN:—

May I know the number of backward scholarships sanctioned during the previous year?

MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER:—250.

MR. ABBAS KHAN:—

Even taking 250, 4 scholarships for the Mohamadan community are absolutely inadequate. This fact was brought to your kind notice during the sessions of the previous Assemblies. I may go a step further and suggest without fear of contradiction that scholarships intended for Mohamadan students in lower classes may be done away with and the whole of that amount be given to the students reading in High School and Entrance Classes.

MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.

There are 570 scholarships in the A.-V. Schools.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.

The A-V. Schools are located in moffusils, where students reside and they are not required to incur any extra expenditure. But it is not the case in respect of High Schools. The students will have to go to other places and find accommodation in hostels. Besides, High School education is more expensive than Lower Secondary Education.

DEWAN.

That must require careful consideration. We are referring the whole scheme of Backward Scholarships to the Education Board.

MR. ABBAS KHAN.

In the course of next month, the scholarships will have to be allotted and I hope you will kindly investigate this matter and pass early orders so as to redress our grievances.

As regards the school building I request that you will be pleased to pass orders to start the work as soon as possible, so that we may soon have a building the real want of which is felt for the last 8 or 9 years.

RAO SAHEB H. CHANNAIYA:—

Sir, I wish to associate myself with the previous speakers in congratulating you on the able and exhaustive analysis of the State's Finances and the masterly review of the past and present financial position that you have made in your illuminating address at the recent Birthday Session of the Representative Assembly. You have put the position frankly and sincerely before the public, traversing the entire ground and giving a bird's-eye-view of the financial policy of the State past, present and future. Though it is sad to reflect that the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year show a deficit of over twenty lakhs of rupees, and that the State is burdened with heavy debts with its revenues appreciably shrunk and further development deplorably checked, it is refreshing to know that the situation is not so serious as to create a panic, and that you will bring to bear on your task of restoring the financial equilibrium a spirit of robust optimism, and we are confident that your honest efforts to enlighten public opinion and inspire confidence will secure co-operation of the people in tiding over the difficulties that confront us now. As this House is aware, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja were pleased to appoint a Special Finance Committee in February last for scrutinising the financial position of the State and formulating proposals for restoring financial equilibrium of the Budget Estimates. The Committee which is presided over by our worthy Retired Councillor, Dewan Bhahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C.I.E., has just submitted, after four months' labour in examining official and non-official witnesses and in investigating the details of most of the branches of the administration, an *interim* report which was considered at the Representative Assembly held in Mysore early this month and which has also been placed in the hands of the Hon'ble Members of this House. The results of the investigation made so far are embodied in that report and have been clearly set fourth by the Chairman of the Committee in his speech delivered yesterday, and I, as a member of that Committee, need not go over the same ground once again. It will be seen that the Committee has come to certain definite conclusions as to the causes that have contributed to the unsatisfactory condition of the State's Finances. The standard of service expenditure continued to increase most disproportionately to the growth of normal revenue with the result that the surpluses were swallowed up in two years and thereafter became insufficient to meet the shortage, and growing deficits became the order of the day. It is hoped that, as promised in your Financial forecast, Mr. Basu's scheme of differenciation between stable and unstable revenue and of keeping track of expenditure from out of those revenues will be steadily pursued and that a due proportion between revenue and expenditure will be maintained steadily forward.

In this forecast you, Sir, have been very cautious and modest in your estimates. A surplus of only half a lakh of rupees and a reduction in service expenditure of a sum of seven lakhs in the course of the next three years have been calculated. Considering the large sum of deficit to be wiped off before the Budget could be clear of the debts that have been incurred, the estimate is, I venture to submit, too low I do not think that the present serious financial position warrants such tardy pace of retrenchment and reduction.

The Resolutions of the Special Finance Committee clearly indicate the way in which retrenchments ought to lie and disclose the improvement of the State's Finances, so as to restore the budget to a normal condition. I am glad to see that Government have already begun to take action on the various suggestions made by the Committee, one after another, and to effect retrenchments in addition to those already carried out. I would commend to you, Sir, the speedy adoption of the Committee's recommendations to the fullest extent possible and the revision of your forecast in the light of the reductions to be effected, in accordance with their Resolutions. I submit that the proposals of the Committee are very moderate, and that the Government can go even further than the Committee and effect still more reductions and improvements without impairing efficiency. I shall indicate a few possible directions for the consideration of the Government.

The Vice-Chancellor of our University is of the status, of a Councillor, but with the limited funds that can be placed at his disposal for the purpose of University Education his services cannot be fully utilised. I would therefore propose that in

addition to his duties as Vice-Chancellor and without increasing his salary of Rs. 2,000 he may be entrusted with the Educational portfolio and other development departments, thereby relieving the present Councillors of some of the work thrown upon them by the abolition of one of the Councillor's posts. The Vice-Chancellor's headquarters together with his establishment may be removed from Mysore to Bangalore without detriment to the University work. If this arrangement is made, when the time comes for the retirement of any of the present Councillors, the question of reducing their number may be further considered.

Again the majority of the Co-operative Societies have not helped the rural population to any appreciable extent. The people in general are not sufficiently educated and enlightened to avail themselves of the benefits of these societies and are not, in fact, taking advantage of their usefulness. The Director of Industries and Commerce, who is a highly paid officer, but whose activities are restricted owing to the reduced allotments made for the development of industries, has not sufficient work to occupy his whole time, and it is a question why the post of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies should not be abolished and merged in that of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the establishment of the former together with the Co-operative Societies placed under the control of the latter.

The number of districts some of which are only as big at a taluk in the Madras Presidency, *e. g.*, Kadur and Hassan, may be reduced from 8 to 6 at least by a proper redistribution of the local areas, and similarly the number of taluks which number about 70 may be cut down to 60, thereby effecting considerable savings.

When discussing the budget estimates last year, I proposed the abolition of the Civil Engineering College, which has got both a Civil Engineering and a Mechanical Engineering section. There is already a well equipped Mechanical Engineering School, which is a much more popular and useful institution than the Civil Engineering College. In view of the large retrenchments made in the P. W. D., there is not much scope for the large number of candidates passing out of this college, and they find it hard to find suitable employment either in Government service here or elsewhere. In these circumstances, Government would be well advised to close the Engineering College for the time being at any rate and to utilise the savings effected thereby to the extent of about 1½ lakhs of rupees for the expansion of primary and other technical education among the masses, for which money is urgently needed but is not available on account of the financial stress.

It has been urged by some of the Hon'ble Members of this House that retrenchments in the existing establishments would cause hardship on the various hands affected thereby. It is true that this would be the case, and we all deplore the fact. It is also true that for a State like Mysore where agriculture is the chief industry and the great majority of the people are poor. The administrative machinery is for too elaborate and costly. The important question to be considered is whether the offices proposed to be abolished are necesary in the interest of the public at whose cost they are maintiped and whether they cannot be done away with without impairing the efficiency of the services and without detriment to the good of the State. Personal questions should not weigh in the reduction of all unnecessary and superfluous establishments at a time when we are faced with a heavy deficit which is likely to recur for some years to come.

Side by side with such retrenchments steps should be taken to better the revenue position of the State. Considerable improvement might be effected in the collection of income-tax and ordinary land revenue, prompt disposal of darkhasts, prevention of leakages in the Railway, Forest, Excise and other receipts and in speeding up of the Land Revenue Settlement operations. The question of equitable taxation has also to be considered so as to remedy the existing complaint that rural classes are more heavily taxed than the urban population, while the latter derive much more benefit from administrative measures than the former. Attempts may also be made to equalise taxation by imposing super-taxes and death duties, by reducing the taxable minimum for income tax and by levying export duties on grains and raw materials. I would, however, strongly urge the desirability of first exhausting all possible retrenchments and exploring all other means of adding to the revenues, such as those referred to in page 48 of the *interim* Report of the Special Finance Committee before adding to the already heavy burden of the poor agriculturists.

It is a matter of gratification that Government is likely to realise about 10 lakhs of rupees this year out of the surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract, and it is hoped that this item will become a permanent feature in our annual budgets together with items like customs.

Whatever retrenchments are effected and additional resources tapped, the benefits to be given to the people should, as far as possible, be commensurate with the contribution they make towards the revenues. At present the village population is not being benefited to the extent of their contributions to the State coffers. Cities and towns secure priority and privilege to the exclusion of villages and rural parts. Medical and Sanitary relief, village improvements and educational advantages are totally inadequate in the rural parts. Our best thanks are due to you, Sir, for the assurance given by you to improve and increase them. Much depends on the sympathy and uprightness of local officers in providing all facilities for the promotion of health, Education and prosperity of the people under their charge and on constant and effective supervision exercised over them by higher authorities. It is to be hoped that the Dewan's high resolve to promote the efficiency and purity of the services will have a chastening effect on the local officers. Laws delays are becoming intolerable. Even criminal cases drag on for inordinately long periods. Many instances have come to light where judgments have not been delivered months after the hearings are closed. Such dilatoriness should be put down with a firm hand.

I would also press on the consideration of Government the urgent necessity of keeping in proper repair the numerous major and minor tanks scattered all over the State, many of which are in a neglected state. I need hardly dilate on the benefits accruing to the people and to the State by keeping a constant watch on the maintenance and improvement of these works.

I may also be permitted to point out that at present there is too much of centralization of power entailing unnecessary and considerable loss of time and energy in the disposal of official correspondence and other matters of public importance. It is submitted that by decentralization of power and suitable devolution of authority on local officers much improvement can be effected in the administration of the State and the people saved a good deal of inconvenience and annoyance.

I would here bring to notice the unsatisfactory results in the recent S. S. L. C., and University Entrance Class Examinations. The percentages of passes were very low about 30 per cent in former and about 20 per cent in the latter, which should be the proportion of unsuccessful candidates in the usual course. There seems to be something radically wrong in the system of teaching and promotions given in schools and colleges, in examining the students and in valuing their answer papers. The failure of a large body of candidates year after year will have a most depressing, demoralising and disheartening effect on all concerned, *viz.*, students, parents and teachers, not to speak of the waste of time, energy and money spent on the students. I trust that this matter will receive the early and careful consideration of the Educational authorities, and that proper steps will be taken to remedy the defects.

Another matter that requires the serious thought of the Government is in regard to the giving of religious instruction in our schools. It is agreed on all hands, that as a requisite for good citizenship the mental, moral and physical development of the rising generation should go hand in hand from their early life. How the majority of our students are lacking in habits of discipline and other virtues is within the knowledge of all. Immediate steps should, I think, be taken to devise measures to improve the moral of the students one of which would be to prepare and introduce into schools suitable text books on non-sectarian lines. It seems also necessary that the teachers themselves should undergo a course of training in a properly equipped college for a comparative study of religions before they are appointed as such.

In conclusion I trust, Sir, that these suggestions will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, and that with the co-operation of the Government servants on the one hand and of the people on the other, and under the guidance of our benevolent and enlightened Maharaja, you will be able to put the finances of the State in a satisfactory position ere long and work out measures for the promotion of the health, happiness and contentment of the people.

DEWAN :—

Have all the non-official members spoken ?

MR. SHAMA RAO :—

I have got one observation to make. Mr. Chenniah made a very drastic proposal to abolish the co-operative societies

MR. CHENNAIYA :—

Not the whole establishment.

MR. SHAMA RAO :—

I am very sorry to hear such a proposal emanating from him and that it looks rather strange. If it emanates from amongst the city people it will not look strange. As a matter of fact there are mistakes and mistakes are to be corrected.

DEWAN :—

Government are taking steps in this matter.

MR. SHAMA RAO :—

I know it will be due to our own mistake.

MR. SUBBIAH :—

I do not want to make any retrenchments in this department. Retrenchments could not be made in the subordinate ranks.

MR. PUTTANNA CHETTY :—

I may be permitted to make a few explanations that may be required after I heard the non-official members on the other side.

MR. RAMASWAMI CHETTY :—

One thing more regarding the railway admininistration. Some State Railways are worked by M. & S. M. Railway Company. The railways of the Mysore State and other trams are constructed and worked by Government. So far as the working of the railways by our Government are concerned it always ended in loss, year after year.

DEWAN :—

If you will kindly read my reports on the railway finance, you will get the necessary information. I have also pointed out the lines in which improvements would be effected. I have also referred to the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the State which gives figures for several years.

MR. K. SHANKARANARAYANA RAO :—

SIR, I do not think I am called upon to make any observations on the Budget. In regard to the various questions raised by the non-official Members in respect of the working of the various Departments there are the Heads of Departments who have got to answer them or make such statements as may be necessary and there is therefore nothing for me to say But there is one point which my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao has raised in the course of his debate and that is regarding the question of finding accomodation for the members of the Bar near the Public Offices, about which I feel bound to say a word or two. That difficulty has been so constantly felt that many representations have been made from time to time pointing out the great inconvenience felt by the members of the Bar. In fact I feel the awkwardness of the position all the more for the reason that if I do not plead on behalf of my brother practitioners, I am likely to be considered too selfish. Government have provided me with Chambers and the convenience that I enjoy has been practically denied to the other members of the Bar. The position is very unfortunate and awkwardness is more keenly felt on occasions when for example eminent lawyers come from Madras. They have not got any place where to sit during leisure hours and consequently before their cases actually come on for hearing they are obliged to keep loitering in the verandah of the Court Hall for want of a retiring or waiting room. This is an important point and the Government may be pleased to take this into consideration. I may also suggest in this connection that there is ample vacant ground in the neighbourhood of the Law Court Buildings where it is quite possible to put up a building and even supposing that the whole question is considered as a business proposition, my submission is that it may be quite possible to have a decent building consisting of a number of chambers for gentlemen of the profession. The members of the Bar will certainly

be prepared to pay any reasonable rent fixed on the basis of the investment. This important point may also be taken into consideration by the Government. It is a very real grievance and I hope some redress will be given early in this matter.

About the working of the Finance Committee I am not speaking in my capacity as Government Advocate. But in the light of my own experience as one who has dabbled in the politics of the State and has interested himself in the financial position of the State, and also as one who was for several years, non-official member of this House, I find that most of the recommendations made by the Members of the Committee are very reasonable and satisfactory. Of course, I do not agree that it is altogether consistent with efficiency, because when a large amount of expenditure has to be cut down and when several establishments have to be reduced, at least in the earliest stages till the new things get into order, it will be rather difficult to expect things go on as efficiently as heretofore but still we have to put up with some difficulties in view of the strenuous times through which we were passing. I am in substantial agreement with the several recommendations made by the Finance Committee. I do not think I can take up the valuable time of this House by any further observations as there are other officers of the Government who will meet the various points raised in the course of the debate.

MR. B. RAMASWAMAIYA:—

SIR, In rising to offer a few remarks on the subject under discussion, I feel, I cannot refrain from repeating what has already been said by many of the previous speakers on the subject of the financial difficulties of the times. These difficulties now exist everywhere, including the most important British Provinces, and it seems inevitable that we here should be in a more or less similar predicament.

On the budget before us, numerous comments have been made by the previous speakers, and many valuable suggestions have been offered. I do not feel competent to add anything of value with regard to many of the Departments, and their receipt and expenditure sides, or to make any statements in reply to the several matters raised by the non-official members. The duty will, I believe, be taken up, as usual, by the heads of the respective departments who are present here. I would like to refer, however, to a few points which have specially appealed to me connected with the revenue and general administration of the district.

While we know that retrenchments are essential in all Departments, we are not yet aware exactly in what directions and to what extent each of the branches of the administration will be affected. So far as the general District and Taluk administration is concerned, there is obviously an idea that the present staff of the District and Taluk Offices is large and is capable of reduction. The Retrenchment Committee have stated that "the office establishment is capable of considerable reduction not only in the Head Office, (*i.e.*, the Revenue Commissioner's Office), but also in the Districts and Taluks." In considering this question, it will not be out of place to refer to the views held by Government at different times, as a result of which previous revisions of establishment have taken place. I would invite the attention of this Council to the Government Orders of 19th December 1913 and 13th July 1918 sanctioning revisions of the establishments of the District and Taluk Offices. The recitals in these orders stated clearly that with the advance of time, there was naturally an increase in the volume of work to be turned out by the several offices, and that this, in turn, required a larger and a better paid establishment in the offices carrying on the work. At no time was it held that a reduction of establishment was possible or desirable. While this is so, it is obvious that at the present time when the work has, if anything, increased, reduction of office staff must necessarily result in a decrease of efficiency. May I respectfully invite reference, Sir, to the valuable remarks contained in your reply to the address of the citizens of Bangalore presented to you last month, in which you were pleased to say "It is necessary to get into the closest touch with, and improve, the District Administration, on which depends the welfare of the bulk of the rural population. I hope to instil a quicker sense of official responsibility, hasten the despatch of public business, and maintain and enhance the purity and the impartiality of the public service." I have not the least doubt, Sir, that my brother officers in the Districts realize the supreme necessity of acting up to these valuable suggestions and will in fact leave nothing undone to fulfil the expectations formed of them. But what I would respectfully urge is that in order to achieve the desired results, it is necessary that the existing staff should

be left untouched, so far as its strength or emoluments go. The required improvement in despatch of work, etc., can be secured only by a change in the system of work and correspondence, the delegation of larger powers to officers in all grades, and providing for finality of orders in a far larger number of cases than at present. Proper officers being secured, they must be entrusted with wider powers and responsibilities and a large measure of confidence must be imposed in them. Then, and then only, will it be possible for the District Administration to show improvement, and for the officers to attain, in some measure to the ideals set out before them. As, quite rightly the utmost importance is attached to quick despatch in District Administration, it is hoped that the shears of retrenchment will be used in extreme moderation in the Revenue and General line, though we know that it cannot escape such retrenchment altogether. The difficulties of the condition of the officials at the present day are too well known to need any mention here. While the general expenses of living have increased enormously in all directions, and while the wage-earners and business men and the agriculturists are compensated by the increase in wages, in profits and in the higher income from agricultural produce, it is the poor official alone that is left to suffer the most, his income remaining at the old low level and the expenses having increased manyfold. His lot deserves very sympathetic consideration, and if the financial condition had been prosperous, a betterment of his pay and prospects might have been strongly urged. I would particularly refer to the class of Amildars. Ever so much is expected of them in their work, but the question of their better remuneration has been shelved, though brought up again and again. The same pay that was fixed several decades ago, now continues unchanged, and the difficulties of this class of officers are great indeed, and improvement is urgently called for. By the speeding up of darkhasts and the disposal of lands recently thrown open for purposes of cultivation from the Amrut Mahal kavals and date groves and other measures, the Revenue Department can help to increase the receipt side of the departmental budget to an appreciable extent, and on that, the department can base its claim to be left unretrenched as far as possible, if it is too much to ask for any betterment now.

The same remarks apply to the question of the reduction of the number of districts by two, and of Taluks by so many as 18, referred to in para 62 of the report of the Retrenchment Committee. Unless the system of work and correspondence is radically changed, and unless there is greater decentralization and provision for finality of orders, any such reduction as proposed is likely to be productive of more harm than good. Even now, with the present number of taluks and districts, there is great complaint of delays and slackness. It is easy to see how much worse the conditions are likely to be, if the size of the districts or taluks are considerably increased, and the system of work, etc., is left unchanged. I have no doubt that these views are generally accepted, but I have considered that they are worth being called attention to at the present moment.

Next, Sir, being in touch now with the actual working of the local bodies in one district, I would like to say a word or two on the subject of the appointment of Presidents of District Boards. As clearly stated by you, Sir, yesterday there is no question regarding the principle involved in the matter of the Resolution that was brought up on the subject. It is well recognized that these bodies should be entrusted with local self-government not in name only but in full actuality. There is nothing now to prevent non-official Presidents being elected by the District or Taluk Boards. The only question is whether the power may be allowed to be exercised at once by all the Local Bodies, or whether we may not proceed cautiously and give the power at first in places which have proved their claim to the privilege. Experience clearly points to the latter course. Every one knows that there are still many local bodies which have failed to prove their enthusiasm, to put it mildly. Just yesterday I received information that one fairly important Town Municipal Council could not get its members to attend a meeting to elect a member to the Representative Assembly. The attempt failed even at a second meeting and the Council now stands to lose the privilege altogether. The difficulty of getting quorums in many local bodies for ordinary meetings connected with their routine administration, is not unknown. While matters are in this condition there is no doubt that a general order empowering all local bodies to elect their Presidents is not desirable at present, though no doubt, a time is bound to come,

and that perhaps fairly early, when such privilege will be actually exercised by them.

I shall now pass on and refer to two items in the Budget closely connected with the well-being of the rural population, *viz.*, the minor tanks restoration and the drinking water wells schemes. They are two items to which it is impossible to give too much attention. The results achieved in both these respects, so far, have been very disappointing. The incessant efforts of Government, particularly since the year 1914, when the schemes were put on an organized footing have not proved successful, it is true, but I consider that our efforts should not be lessoned on that account. I would plead for substantial provision being made for these purposes. No grant has been made under "30 Public Improvements" for drinking water wells in villages. This is obviously because the unexpended allotment of previous years is available for utilization in the current year But I would mention that the available allotment in some districts will be found just sufficient for carrying out the incomplete works of previous years, leaving nothing for new works in respect of which villagers may show earnestness by promptly paying their contribution. In order to meet such applications some amount is necessary under the heading referred to. We have just now been given the assurance, Sir, that districts which are in need will be given some grants for this purpose. This will avoid our being placed in the predicament of having to say that we have no funds to provide for this most necessary expenditure for the comfort and well being of the raiyat in the villages.

With these few remarks, I beg to resume my seat.

MR. P. G. D'SOUZA.—Sir, I am very grateful to the non-official members of of this Assembly for the attitude of sympathy that they have generally shown towards the Department. After the violent denunciations we have been accustomed to regarding the costliness and extravagence of the Department and the impracticable character of its schemes it is encouraging to find a growing disposition to make allowance for its difficulties and realize the scope for its usefulness to the people. Our thanks are specially due to the Finance Committee and its Chairman who since his retirement has in addition to his other activities which have earned for him undying gratitude of his countrymen been prominently associated with important banking and industrial development of the State—for having recommended the permanent retention of the Department, though owing to the financial stringency they have been forced to suggest retrenchments. The non-official Members of this Assembly have paid their tribute to the earnestness and thoroughness with which the members of this Committee have discharged their task of readjusting the financial situation. As the Head of a Department the requirements of which were subjected to minute scrutiny, I wish to express my acknowledgments for the impartiality which characterised the proceedings and the ability which they brought to bear in trying to adjust the demands of the various departments under the existing financial limitations. I feel, Sir, more or less like a General who having been sent with a large army to accomplish an important object and provided abundantly with the sinews of war is called upon suddenly to reduce his forces and yet asked to achieve the same object with fewer resources. In the year 1917 the Government after considering the work of the Department came to the conclusion that it should be provided annually with a grant of 3 lakhs of rupees. Its budget was maintained at this figure till the year 1921 when the axe was first applied and the amount cut down to Rs. 1,87,000. Further retrenchments have been made this year which brings the budget down in round figures to Rs. 1,20,000. Of this, the actual cost of establishment is about Rs. 75,000, the balance being available for expenditure on the regular work of the Department. When the need for retrenchment was urged upon me I made a careful examination of the staff provided for the Department with a view to fix the irreduceable minimum needed to carry on really efficient and useful work. The Department as now reduced contains the minimum number of men required to carry on the ordinary work of the Department. This work will consist in the first place in rendering help to the people in the districts in establishing small industries, secondly, in collecting necessary information which would enable the Department to give such advice and assistance readily and lastly, in carrying on investigations and preparing a list of industries that may be started in various parts of the State. The staff will also see that the machinery already erected is maintained in proper condition and help

the people to keep it in working order. If there is any special scheme to be investigated which it is not possible to do with the ordinary departmental agency experts and others will be employed temporarily. There is much force in the suggestion of my friend Mr. Venkataramaiya that there should be a fair proportion between expenditure on establishments in any department and the work in which the Department is engaged. In the initial stages of this Department, this proportion was about 1 : 3. It then fell to about 1 : 2 and now the proportion has been reversed I have strongly urged that the proportion should be about equal and I am confident that should funds permit and the Government are convinced of the urgency of any schemes this deficiency will be made good. Moreover the Department has under it certain other concerns whose funds it administers and is therefore responsible for the expenditure of about 5 or 6 times the amount provided for establishment. In the past the Department undertook not only the investigations but helped the people to raise some of the funds for starting the industries by means of Takavi Loans. Owing to inadequacy of funds it is proposed to curtail the grant of Takavi Loans. We have not as yet passed the stage when it is no longer necessary to grant these loans. On the contrary now that we have more experience as to the conditions under which industries for which we have granted such loans would succeed and private enterprise is still backward there is all the more need for such loans but it is desirable to stimulate the desire for help on the part of the people to a greater extent, and confine loans to cases where such assistance is absolutely necessary. The most important part of the work of the Department will be to assist the people in preparing schemes and helping them to get the machinery and start the concern. In the City of Bangalore, for instance, we have rendered such help recently to about half a dozen large new concerns. In the Hassan District we are erecting a rice mill where the party has provided all the necessary funds, and we have requests for similar help in half-a-dozen cases in the mofussil. In fact it would be difficult to assess in terms of money the value of such assistance. The Department is practically the only agency at present in the State which can render expert advice to persons intending to start industries. Industrial Development would be impossible unless Government had a department to provide such advice and assistance.

As regards the starting of new demonstration factories which is pointed out by the Indian Industries Commission should be one of the functions of the Department of Industries and Commerce, I have suggested that it would not be necessary to assign any new funds for such purposes but that it would be sufficient to treat the amounts already allotted for the purpose as a fund from which future expenditure would be provided. The President in his address to the Representative Assembly has suggested that the Industrial Development fund should be revived and I am glad that the President of the Special Finance Committee has also supported it. When this fund is revived it would naturally add to the resources of the Department. I have no feeling of despair though the strength of the establishment of the Department has been reduced and funds cut down the Department will not have sufficient scope to make itself useful to the people. The work already started requires to be consolidated. Industries in a languishing condition have to be improved. The departmental staff will concentrate itself mostly on these objects. Mr. Venkataramaiya asked the pertinent question, what has the Department done and what can it do with such reduced grants. As regards the question "what has the Department done" you Sir, gave a summary of the work at the Economic Conference Session in the year 1919. Your address this year also refers to the work done during the current year. When such a question is put I am reminded of the proverb "No man is a prophet in his own country." There can be no tribute to the essential soundness of our organisation than the fact that the Indian Industries Commission had nothing better to propose and the Department of Industries in Mysore has been the model upon which other departments are based in India. Nearly every Director of Industries in British India and other Indian States has visited Mysore and a large number of officers have been deputed to study our system and organisation. In all the conferences of the Directors the lines on which we started several years ago has been accepted as the most suitable. In our neighbouring Presidency where owing to the special interest taken in industrial development by the present Minister for Development Mr. Venkatareddi Naidu a great deal of attention is now paid to these activities, a conference was held at Ootacamund a few days ago in which the feasibilities

of certain new industries were considered by the Minister just as we used to do here in the past and I understand that it is contemplated to carry on developments more or less on similar lines on a large scale. Our system of takavi advances is being copied everywhere. Visitors who have opportunities of comparing the work done in Mysore and in other parts of India are unsparing in their praises as to what we have been able to accomplish. Requests to give opportunities to officers deputed from other parts of India to study our methods and to train men are frequent. As a result of our activities we have been able to introduce machinery run by power utilising about 6,000 H.P. generated by oil engines, gas engines and steam engines in addition to about half that quantity of electric power for small industries in Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. There are many prominent industrialists in the State who can testify to the help they have received from the Department. I may also state that certain large concerns that have been recently started with the aid of private capital, the two cotton mills, the wollen mills, the paint and other works would not have been possible without the pioneer work done by the Department. The extension of the use of machinery would have been more marked but for the increased cost and difficulty to get these engines during the war. Though the use of power machinery was confined to the two capital cities and to Davangere before the Department was started there is no part of the State in which such machinery is not now commonly in use and though there may have been failures due mostly to causes for which the Department is not responsible most of these concerns are yielding handsome profits. In weaving, the Department can take the credit entirely for the introduction of fly-shuttle looms into the State. Nearly 7,000 fly-shuttle looms have been introduced and as the efficiency of each single fly-shuttle slay is at least four times the ordinary pit loom you may realise how much this has added to the earnings of the weaver. The Department has designed a complete set of preparatory machinery for the use of the handloom weaver and small factories are now being established for supplying twisted silk warps, etc., it being a fundamental defect in the organisation of our weaving industry that each weaver is forced to carry out all the processes beginning with the preparation of yarn down to the manufacture finished products. The Department was also instrumental in the introduction of machinery for the weaving of rugs and carpets and some fair-sized rug carpet factories are being established. The Department has also demonstrated the use of power looms for the manufacture of silk fabrics and this is likely to prove to be the source for an important new industry in the State. Oil pressing on a large commercial scale has been introduced in two important centres in the State and efforts are being made to spread it into other parts. As regards the Art Industries we have trained a large number of boys, provided a market for their articles and saved these important industries from extinction. The Department possesses a good deal of information regarding machinery, etc., required for various industries and is now in a position to furnish reliable advice in every case.

As regards future work, I have already explained that for some time the Department will be mainly engaged in consolidating the work that has already been begun. In regard to large industries it is proposed to leave the development as far as possible to private enterprise but the department will collect all the necessary information and give help to private enterprise to start such industries.

Nothing stimulates industrial development more than such large industries and as soon as the general financial conditions improve in India, we should make special efforts to develop these industries. In regard to smaller industries the department is engagad in investigating a large number of these and suitable schemes will be prepared and placed before the public. It is also proposed to publish small monographs to assist people who wish to take up any established industry. The rural and minor industries have not received much attention. Special efforts will be made to provide for training to introduce into villages industries likely to provide occupations to people in their leisure hours and to enable them to meet some of the requirements of the village and help them when production is on a large scale to obtain markets for their products.

It is proposed to considerably reduce the strength of the Commercial section. The scope for commercial work in an inland State like Mysore, is very limited but having regard to the fact that the bulk of this trade is in the hands of outsiders there is much useful work before the Department to divert this again into the proper

channel and enrich the people of the State In the coming year attention will be concentrated mainly on having a proper Bureau of Information and improving the system of issuing statistics.

Mr. Abdur Rahmon suggested that as the Industrial Workshop, Weaving Factory and other concerns of the department were worked at a loss they should be transferred to private enterprise. The object of the Central Industrial workshop was to provide facilities for practical training to the people to carry out repairs and manufacture simple articles required for Government Departments and undertake the manufacture of Agricultural and other machinary commonly required by the people. The Central Industrial workshop was originally the repairs workshop of the Public Works Department. When it was transferred to the department, though the machinery was all depreciated it was transferred at its book value. Attempts were made to develop it into a manufacturing workshop during the war with the result that heavy outlay on capital expenditure was necessary. Owing to the difficulty to get machinery urgently required by the people, it became necessary to undertake the manufacture of agricultural implements, lathes, etc. Certain losses in these operations were inevitable but the experience gained has enabled the department to produce machinery now which compares favourably with machinery imported from abroad. The workshop has been able to dispel the impression that machinery cannot be manufactured by Indian agency. I may mention that we have been able to sell some of our filter presses in the Madras Presideney, and we have been receiving several enquiries for our machines from various parts of British India. A large number of manufacturing workshops started in other parts of India have failed and it is to our credit that we should have succeeded in proving the commercial feasibility of the manufacture of rice mills agricultural implements and the machinery required for various small industries. Some of the large industrial concerns recently established in Bangalore have been using the help of the workshop freely to supplement their machinery. With regard to the statement that the workshop is worked at a loss, I wish to make one observation. If we take the last year's or the present year's operations and confine ourselves to the actual manufacturing cost, establishment charges and set them off against the receipts there is a surplus: but as interest is charged on all the capital of the concern from the beginning together with depreciation and heavy audit charges the results in the Balance Sheet show a deficit. If the workshop were to start with a clean sheet as has been decided by Government there is no reason why it should not be carried on a self-supporting basis. We cannot undertake the manufacture of machinery without a certain amount of less on experiments, but when once we have overcome all initial difficulties the possibility of manufacturing the machinery adds greatly to our industrial efficiency. I may also mention that nearly every Department of Industries has realised the need for a workshop of this description. As regards the Weaving Factory I have already referred to the improvements in weaving that it has been able to accomplish. The weaving industry cannot flourish unless the scope for improvement is systematically investigated. There is a great deal of such work to be done. We are just now engaged in designing a hand sizing and warping machine for the use of the cottage weaver using Mysore Silk on power looms and improving the twisting and pirn and bobbin winding machines. The use of hand-made yarn on looms has presented several serious difficulties owing to the want of uniformity. Any one who solves this problem is likely to give a great impetus to the use of the hand-made yarn on a large scale. There is scope for a large number of small weaving factories in the State and these are not likely to come into existence without the special efforts of the Department.

As regards the Arts and Crafts Depot it does not involve any expenditure to Government as the commission realised in the articles sold recoups the entire expenditure. Without such an organisation there will be no market for the articles manufactured by our skilled artisans and they will either be forced to allow themselves to be recklessly exploited or the industries will cease to exist.

Mr. M. Subbiah urged the abolition of the Industrial Schools. In my opinion that would be a retrograde step. As Mr, Ramaswami Chetty pointed out there is no urgent need in the State so pressing as training of the people in Arts and Industries. Government have only just transferred the schools to the Industries Department so that they may be re-organised and made to suit the industrial

conditions and requirements of each district. No effort will be spared as far the limited funds render it possible to improve the efficiency of the schools.

Much is made of the few failures that have occurred. Such failures are inevitable in every stage of progress. A few years ago any one who urged that India was for an industrial career would have been regarded as guilty of a heresy. Today, we see some of the most prominent English commercial men interesting themselves in the establishment of Industries in India. The scope for the introduction of new industries in India and in Mysore is at present practically unlimited. When every other part of India is making a steady effort to develop its resources it is not for us to halt. Expenditure in this direction will, in the long run, prove the most valuable investment. Excepting the fact that Mysore has no cheap sources of fuel and that it is far away from the seaboard it is advantageously situated in other respects, as regards the development of industries. We should not be discouraged by a few failures. Immediately after the war many of the keenest business men in India started several new concerns such as Iron and Steel, Cement, Sugar and Chemical works, Tanneries, etc. They had the advantage of the best expert advice but causes that could not be unforeseen have upset all calculations. In England they tried to develop since the war large dye works, manufacture of sugar from beet, artificial silk. All these concerns have resulted in heavy losses. Though the establishment of industries by the State directly is deprecated the need for assistance from the State to place new industries on a proper basis is more and more emphasised. It is a well known fact that but for the organisation of its industries Germany would never have been able to pay the reparations nor avoid financial collapse. Yet some 40 years ago Germany was an agricultural country. Mr. Ramaswami Chetty has referred pertinently to what has been achieved in Japan. Similarly in America the advancement of industries has been very rapid once a policy to help them with all the resources of the State and its fiscal powers was recognised.

I am very thankful to Messrs. Ramachandra Rao and Subbiah for the eloquent plea they have put forward that expenditure on the development department should not be curtailed. The Department is engaged in very novel and difficult work and success in a single case counts against failure in a large number of others. It owes a duty to the public that Government funds are not wasted and doubtful enterprises are not embarked upon. With these limitations the Department should be allowed a free hand, its work not judged solely by failures but by the stimulus it has generally given for industrial improvement in the State. With the sympathy and encouragement of the people a great deal may be accomplished but it is necessary for the staff to feel that they can count upon the support of the public. Nothing is more disheartening than constant criticism. I appeal to the Members of this House for their support in obtaining from Government sufficient funds to carry on the work on an adequate scale and achieve substantial results year by year.

DR. H B. MYLVAGANAM :—

Sir, after hearing the elaborate speech of my friend on the right Mr D'Souza, I feel as if I am like a fish out of water. I am sorry I am not able to furnish statistics as to the number of operations perfomed during the past year in the various hospitals of the State, like my friend who has reviewed the whole work of his Department. My non-official friends are fully aware of the work done by the Medical Department during the last year and I am thankful to the Special Financial Committee for the support they have given to the Medical Department. But I am rather surprised to see that they have recommended the discontinuance of Sex Allowance to the lady doctors of my Department. The small allowance was given to them as a sort of inducement owing to the difficulty in getting competent lady doctors to fill up the vacancies in the State. In spite of my pleading for its continuance, it is rather ungallant of the Special Finance Committee to recommend its abolition. I am afraid Mr. Puttanna Chetty may be pestered with numerous representations from the lady doctors in regard to this ere long !

With regard to the budget of the Medical Department, I am thankful, the non-official members have not used the retrenchment shears ruthlessly to it. I respectfully beg to point out that the provision made in the budget is absolutely insufficient to meet the ever growing demands of my Department, especially in view of the fact that we have to open several new dispensaries in the districts. As you know, the prices of surgical instruments and the cost of medicines have gone up by leaps and

bounds. According to the report of the Special Finance Committee, there are many dispensaries which have been sanctioned and which have to be opened shortly. So, the provision now allotted will not even go half way to meet the most urgent needs. I therefore beg to request that this provision may at least be enhanced.

Coming to the Medical School, I wish to say that the School was started about five years ago and for the want of a suitable building, the School had to be located in one of the buildings allotted to the Medical Officer of the Victoria Hospital. When we started with 12 students, the building was found sufficient, but now there are more than 100 students most of whom being private students. In course of time, the Medical School, I am sure, will become very popular and the building will not be able to hold even one-fourth of the number. From the 1st of July 1922, when the School reopens, the present building will not be sufficient to accommodate the existing number of students, as well as those who will be selected this year. I think, it is high time that some action is taken in this direction early to provide a suitable building for the School. I therefore request that a separate provision may be made in the budget estimate for the construction of a Medical School building.

I believe, it was Mr. Venkatesaiya who referred to the shortage of medicines in the Kolar District Hospital. I beg to point out in this connection that we cannot tell exactly when and where shortage of a few drugs would occur on acccount of unexpected demand, arising from outbreaks of epidemics, etc. Under these circumstances, special indents should be sent by the officers concerned to replenish the stock. There has been no shortage of drugs in any of the hospitals, to my knowledge. The Government have allotted this year, a sum of Rs. 3,000 for renewing bedding and linen of the district hospitals, and by distributing this amount to the various hospitals according to their needs, we hope to better equip them than hitherto. With regard to the surgical instruments, we are expecting a consignment shortly from Europe and on their arrival, all the hospitals would be properly equipped.

I believe the member from Hassan refrred to a maternity scheme being started in Hassan. When I visited Hassan in February last, I met a number of leading men of the town and advised them as to the ways and means of starting a scheme ; but none of them would come forward with any monetary help. It is rather a difficult problem to start any scheme without the public co-operating with the authorities, especially, in a scheme of this kind. In this connection, I submitted a proposal to Government and I believe it is under their consideration, There is a large District Lock-up in Hassan, which is now used to confie about 25 prisoners on an average. There are two large cells in it where we can easily accommodate 40 patients, 20 in each cell, besides several other buildings of a permanent nature. My proposal is this :—if we can manage to get the whole building for ourselves, it will be possible for the Medical Department to locate the district hospital and a maternity ward there without any expense to Government. According to the existing arrangements, the female dispensary is far off from the district hospital and the services of the lady doctor are not available to attend on the female patients in the hospital. Consequently, the number of female patients seeking treatment in the hospital is very small. If the female dispensary is shifted to the hospital, there will be better co-ordination of work and the utility of these institutions will be greatly enhanced, besides being economical in its management. But such an arrangement is not possible in the present district hospital, as there is no accommodation at all. But in the District Lock-up, such an arrangement is easily possible. Besides, there are several outhouses there, which could be utilised as quarters for the Nursing staff and the Sub-Assistant Surgeons, whose presence within the hospital premises will be of great advantage from an administrative point of view. At present, they are housed in all parts of the town away from the hospital, causing great inconvenience to the administration. If my proposal is approved and the Female Dispensary and the district hospital are shifted to the District Lock-up, it would be possible to sell these buildings and from the proceeds of the sale to build a small lock- up sufficient to meet the existing demand and to furnish the new hospital without any extra expense to Government. Under the exisiting financial condition, it is the only solution to the unsatisfactory medical arrangements at Hassan, I can think of. The Municipality with whom I have consulted, are in full agreement with this arrangement, and I hope sanction of the Government will be given soon.

With regard to the staff of the Medical Department, there exists much discontent, especially among the Sub-Assistant Surgeons and the Medical Graduates with regard to their pay and prospects. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon gets only Rs. 45 to start with

after undergoing training for about four years and a Medical Graduate gets only Rs.80 after five years training in the College. The scale of pay now fixed is very low when compared with the scale of pay fixed in other parts of India. It is absolutely impossible for a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on a pay of Rs. 45 to maintain himself and his family and it is rather surprising to find that the Special Finance Committee have not at all taken up this question. They are in all probability under the impression that they are sufficiently well paid. It is a matter for the sympathic consideration of Government.

With regard to the Sanitary Department, I find it stated on the first line of the Special Finance Committee's Report tha the Senior Surgeon was willing to take up the work of the Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his own. A bare statement like that without its collateral circumstances is likely to mislead the public, as if I was the cause of the abolition of the Sanitary Commissioner's post. When I was called upon by the Special Finance Committe to give evidence, the Chairman said that he had already sent up a recommendation to the Government advising the abolition of the Sanitary Commissioner's post, and asked me what I thought of it. I said that such a stop would be considered retrograde by the outside public, when other provinces, like Madras, etc., were reorganising their Sanitary Departments and making the service more attractive. Then it was pointed out that the financial condition of the State would not permit to extensive sanitary works and therefore there was no justification to maintain a top-heavy department. Then I said that I would be willing to offer my patriotic support to their scheme, if it was necessary to tide over the existing crisis. I also pointed out that there could be no real retrenchment, so long as the present incumbent was given his full pay for less work to do and that he should be provided with a suitable post in any other department. I was personally not at all keen to accept an additional work without any remuneration. The sanitary problem of any country or State depends upon three main things, *viz.*, proper housing, providing pure water, and good drainage scheme. If you can provide all these, the sanitary problem is solved. Year after year, the Sanitary Commissioner during his inspection tours in the districts has advised the people regarding sanitary measures to be adopted ; but so far, none of his advice has been followed or carried out by the public bodies responsible for such work for want of funds. What earthly benefit could there be in having a highly paid Sanitary Department, if people are not able to co-operate and adopt simple sanitary measures, because they have no funds. Owing to financial reason, because there was no money to carry out extensive sanitary work, I was of opinion that reduction was necessary in the Sanitary department. I find that people are very anxious to be elected as Vice-Presidents of Taluk Boards and Municipalities, but I am sorry to say that when the question of finding money for sanitary improvements comes up, they generally shirk. They are either unwilling or are afraid to enforce the bye-laws, or to raise taxes for sanitary measures. Why ? Because they are looking far ahead for the next election and fear that they would be ousted from their seats, if they acted contrary to the wishes of the people. It is freely spoken of that when these various local bodies were under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioners, more useful work was done, as the people had some wholesome fear for the Government Officers. This is a plain fact and may not be very palatable to some of the non-official members present here. When I happened to visit the Arsikere Taluk, during my tours, I noticed the streets dirty and the drains stagnating with filthy water. This is the state of affairs in the districts and taluks. When I last visited Kolar, I drew the attention of the Deputy Commissioner to the condition of the drainage there, but when I subsequently visited the place, the drainage was worse than before. The conservancy of the various towns is in an absolutely hopeless state and effort is being made by the local bodies to introduce daily conservancy system. Unless the non-official members of the Municipalities and Taluk Boards take some real and sustained interest not by fits and starts in these matters, I am afraid the sanitary condition of the districts and taluks would never improve. It would not be merely enough to collect statistics and write long reports on these things, but public spirited men should not stint to help liberally towards these improvements. Each member of the Taluk or District Board or Municipality should set an example by putting his own house in order and by having an abiding interest in such matters. If each educated man acts according to his common sense, I am hopeful that the whole problem will be solved. The sanitary principles are so simple that even an ordinary medical man or a Sub-Assistant Surgeon is able enough to tackle it, as every Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the present day undergoes training in sanitary,

science and bactereology. If such elementary sanitary principles as proper housing, the importance of drinking pure water, and efficient drainage, are made known clearly and inculcated into the minds of the people, I am sure, the State would progress sooner in sanitation. I am sure, you will agree with me when I say that the Special Finance Committee have not taken a retrograde step in sending up this recommendation to the Goverment in order to prevent further waste of public money on so highly paid a department, when the financial resources of the various local bodies do not permit of carrying out major sanitary works.

With regard to the fees that are charged in the hospitals, I should like to say a few words. This question has been even discussed in the Representative Assembly and I wish to bring home to the members of this House, a few salient points in this respect. During my inspection tours, I have found out that the income derived from this source was very small considering the increased demand made on the department. I am sorry to observe that the principle of self-help is very lacking among the people of the State and they depend too much on Government assistance. I have come across many hospitals in the Western Countries which are run mainly by public subscriptions. Such hospitals are generally intended for the poor and as a rule, well-to-do people are not admitted for treatment in such hospitals. Some members of this House remarked that the levy of two annas for each visit to the dispensaries has caused great hardship to the people. The fee is charged only to those whose salary is Rs. 50 and above and the poor are not at all charged. Our work has greatly increased and the majority of the patients that are admitted into the hospitals are poor and are properly attended to without any distinction. The fees that are in force in other countries are far higher than those prevailing here, and I think it is not right to reduce this small fee. I am therefore of opinion that the present fee of two annas charged in the dispensaries should be enhanced to at least 4 annas.

With regard to Western Medicine, I am glad to see that it has become very popular in this State, and has supplanted Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. The people want more Local Fund Dispensaries run on Western Lines than on indigenous lines. The premier hospitals, *viz.*, the Victoria Hospital, Krishnarajendra and the Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals, have become so very popular owing to their modern and up-to-day methods of treatment that people from various parts of India seek admission freely for serious and difficult complaints. This is one of the reasons, why the present scale of fees for in-patients also should be raised. If the Government could kindly see their way in accepting my suggestion, the increased revenue that may accrue could be utilised for providing additional facilities by way of supplying expensive medicines and more surgical instruments and appliances to the other district hospitals.

The present Maternity Hospital in Bangalore, has been in existence for many years and has become very popular. The number of patients have increased by leaps and bounds, and the present building is not only unsuitable, but also incapable of accommodating many patients. A certain philanthropic gentleman has come forward with a donation of Rs. 5,000 for constructing a labour ward and I hope this will act as an incentive to other wealthy gentlemen to extend their generous help for lessening the sufferings that women undergo and for providing adequate medical relief to them. Though this is an urgent necessity, the present financial conditions do not permit the Government to do much in this direction. Gentlemen, I thank you for having greatly supported the cause of the Medical Department and I hope next year, you will try to improve the prospects of the Sub-Assistant Surgeons. The Medical Department requires your sympathetic support and I am sure you will not grudge it. It requires your united support to make the various medical institutions popular and useful to the suffering humanity of Mysore.

Sir, with these few observations, I resume my seat.

MR. A. SUBRAMANYA IYER :—

SIR, there is not much for me to say. The usual allegation of corruption has been made and this has been replied to by you in the Representative Assembly. Certain definite proposals have been made and I shall deal with them.

It is said that investigation of less important cases might be entrusted to Daffedars, the more important cases being taken up by Inspectors and that Sub-Inspectors might be done away with. The proposal to empower Daffedars to investigate cases is one that cannot be supported. The policy is to prevent low-paid officers from investigating and handling cases and Sub-Inspectors are specially appointed to investigate cases.

Whether each taluk should have an Inspector and one or more Sub-Inspectors also or whether a reduction is not possible is a question to be considered. It has been receiving my attention and I have referred thereto in my letter to the Secretary, Financial Committee. I have therein said that, if any reduction is found possible, the savings will have to be devoted to enhance the pay of those retained and that the budget grant cannot be reduced.

It is said that orderlies are employed by Police Officers of all grades including Daffedars. This is not the case. There are rules as regards employment of orderlies and they are followed.

Reference has been made to the proposed abolition of the Police Training School. This is not to be abolised for the reason that it is not useful or efficiently managed. It has been very useful; and in the Department, training is a matter of great importance. The pupils undergoing training here have passed the Local Service Criminal Lower Examination with credit.

Whether it is to be abolished or not depends upon whether the financial stringency is such as to require retrenchment in the Police Department also. As remarked by my friend Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, the report of the Committee had a depressing effect till in your address to the Representative Assembly, it was made clear that there is no cause for alarm. It being thus possible to meet the deficit without retrenching in the Police Department, I beg earnestly to request that the budget grant to the Department might not be cut down.

The position of the Police Department, Sir, is a peculiar one. The pay of all grades is low. Just as poverty is the cause of crime, so it is the cause of corruption also. The impression prevails that there is much corruption in the Department; the cause thereof, *viz.*, lowness of pay, is lost sight of, and no proposals for the betterment of the conditions of the officers and men receive support, with the result that the public and the department become clamorous. What appeared adequate when recommended has proved to be insufficient when it came to be sanctioned years later. It is not reasonable to expect the effect to disappear while the cause exists and to say that noting should be done for a department that has a bad reputation.

After all, the allegations against the department are generally vague and as remarked by a writer, the delinquencies of the department are "more proclaimed than defined." If the cause is removed, I might assure this House, the effect will also disappear; and I would earnestly appeal to the House to consider with sympathy, proposals that might be made for improving efficiency in the department.

It has been suggested that it will be enough to have an Assistant Superintendent of Police at Kolar Gold Fields. This is a proposal that I cannot support. The number of cases here is generally as much as in some of the smaller districts and the importance of the place is such as makes the services of a Superintendent necessary.

MR. K. MATTHAN :—

Sir, there is not much in the remarks of non-official members to which it is necessary for me to make a reply. Mr. Ramachandra Rao and Mr. Shankaranarayana Rao, both referred to the question of accommodation in the public offices to the members of the Bar. This is a matter which has been engaging the attention of Government for some time. Arrangements had been made to give a certain room for the use of the members of the Bar, but owing to the department under whose charge that particular room was, having found some difficulties in vacating it, there has unfortunately been some delay. But now certain rooms have become vacant. I can assure Messrs. Ramachandra Rao and Shankaranarayana Rao that the accommodation required by them will soon be provided.

Mr. Subbiah referred to an order issued about the filling up of vacant appointments. The President has already referred to the matter and pointed out that no such order as was referred to by him has been issued by the Government. I may perhaps be permitted to tell him what exactly the order is that has been issued. It is as follows :—

"As there will be difficulty in giving effect to any measures of retrenchment finally decided upon by Government if vacancies now occurring are filled up permanently, Government direct that no vacancies occurring in the sanctioned scale of

establishments in any department whatsoever, whether in superior or inferior service, should hereafter be permanently filled up, until final orders of Government are received as regards retrenchments to be effected in that department and until the restriction now imposed is specifically revoked in respect of the department."

It is hardly necessary for me to point out that large retrenchments are being effected throughout the State throwing out of employment a number of men. It is only right that Government should make every effort to find for these officials work either in the same department or in other departments in which their services can be profitably employed. To-day I had a statement placed before me by my office from which I find that under the contemplated reductions in the General and Revenue Secretariat some eighteen men who have been in the Secretariat for periods ranging from one to three years may have to be thrown out. This is very hard on the men. In the words which Mr. Chenniah used in another connection, it is very "depressing, demoralising and even distressing" and I hope that in our enthusiasm for retrenchments the personal element, the human element, if I may so call it, will not be forgotten. In regard to retrenchments we are apt to forget that retrenchment is not always synonymous with economy. It is possible to carry retrenchments to such limits that it ceases to be economical. For instance many of you are aware, and it has been brought out in the discussion in the Representative Assembly, that the grants for travelling allowances to Co-operative Inspectors have been drastically cut down. The result is, they have been doing no travelling at all and they remain at headquarters doing practically no work. That is a case in which retrenchment is not economical. Similarly till last year in the Secretariat we had an officer specially appointed for the "Efficiency Audit." The department was doing very useful work. That appointment has been practically abolished and amalgamated with that of one of the Assistant Secretaries. As a measure of retrenchment the Special Efficiency Audit Officer's post was abolished while some of the auditors were retained. But in the absence of a special officer to guide them very little useful work can be done by the auditors. This is again case enter retrenchment is not synonymous with economy. Unfortunately the attitude of the public seems to be that we must have retrenchments at any cost. While I was listening to the discussion, I was reminded of an article I had read in the "Nineteenth Century and After" a few days ago, about the manner in which the Gedde's Committee's report was received in England. The following passage in that article applies equally to us :—

"There can be no doubt that the general public, and more especially the indeterminate mass of the middle classes is dead set on retrenchment at any price. It is not an attitude of reasonable frugality. It is not insistence on value for money spent. That is required, no doubt, but only because it is assumed that thus less money would be spent. There is no feeling for efficiency first. Spend what is necessary to ensure efficient service, but no more than what is necessary—these are not the words on the public lips, nor do they express its mood. "Cut down expenditure ruthlessly" is the cry—retrenchment without qualification, without condition. There are many tax-payers and rate-payers who always feel in this way. 'I do not care what the proposal is; if it raises rates, I shall oppose it; if it lowers rates, I shall support'. But it is a pity that the public demand is not made with more knowledge. Theirs is not an intelligent attitude. Retrenchment at any price is a dangerous game; it can hardly be sound economy."

Still I cannot say that this has always been the attitude of the special finance committee. We cannot charge them with having thoughtlessly suggested retrenchments at all costs and I think it is up to all of us to try and consider seriously the suggestions that they have made.

As regards their proposals with reference to the Secretariat, retrenchments to the textent of about Rs.63,000 have been suggested. I do not know whether this is in addition to the retrenchments which have been already effected during the current official year, after the last year's budget was passed. If so, I am afraid, it is exceedingly difficult to carry out the proposals. But if it is on the last year's budget, I think this could be effected.

MR. K. P. PUTTANNA CHETTY.

It is on the last year's budget.

MR. K. MATTHAN :—

I think I can assure this House that if not the whole amount a considerable portion of the reductions proposed will be effected during the course of the coming year. Of course these retrenchments coming one after another cannot but have a demoralising effect.

Reductions to the extent of about Rs. 36,000 have already been effected this year, as against the Rs. 63,000 proposed by the Committee.

Last year a number of superior appointments in the Secretariat subordinate establishment were cut off and this year probably more posts will be abolished. What is the result of it? The men in the first division clerkships, for instance, have nothing to look forward to. I had reason just a few days ago to bring to the notice of Government the fact that out of the 67 first division clerks whose salary is Rs. 50 raising to Rs. 100, as many as 33 have already reached the maximum of Rs. 100, some of them several years ago, and in the course of the next two or three months seven more will have reached the same pay, so that out of a total of 67 about 40 will have reached the maximum and in consequence of the reductions of superior appointments there is absolutely nothing for them to look forward to. Some of them have occupied higher posts and have had to revert in consequence of the retrenchments. I have to point out that this is a state of things which is hardly conducive to efficiency or to ultimate economy. It is in the interest not only of Government but also of the whole public to keep up a contented service. What I therefore want this house to remember is that in giving effect to retrenchments we should not do it at the sacrifice of the efficiency or the contentment of the service.

MR. SRINIVASACHARYA CADAMBI.—

SIR, I feel there is hardly any need for detaining this House with a long speech at this late hour. However, I am nervous that my old friend Mr. Ramaswami Chetty would take me to task if I am silent and did not give him an entertainment.

Throughout the discussion on the budget I felt very happy indeed that I had come in for a large share of sympathy and not unfavourable remarks as was not unusually the case on such occasions. In the matter of the wave of financial depression that we are now passing in, the ways and means for increasing the revenues and practising economy, the principles to be observed in carrying out economy without impairing the efficiency of the service and the safeguards to be taken so that any economy or any retrenchments made may not be really bad economy have been so eloquently forestalled by the speakers who preceded me that if I were to venture to make any remarks of my own I would be wasting your valuable time. At the same time, I cannot help feeling that the shears of retrenchment have fallen very hard upon the grants for the Public works. Previous to the year 1920, the grant that has been usually allotted and also expended by the Public Works Department has been in the neighbourhood of 37 to 38 lakhs. One year ago, Sir, while you were First Member of Council you have already carried out several retrenchments by doing away with the expenditure which was not immediately required. The last year's budget was reduced to 28 lakhs and this year the grant provided for the Public Works Department is only 24·79 lakhs. As a responsible officer of the State and also responsible for the expenditure I should fall in with the conditions of the day I. do not grumble at the amount that has been found necessary to spare for Public Works and you have my assurance that the reduced grant will be fully utilised to the best advantage possible. At the same time I beg your leave, Sir, to point out to you in what manner the reduced grant of the current year compares with the allotments given in the two former decades. In the years 1902 and 1903 the expenditure under State Funds alone excluding 3·25 lakhs spent on the Marikanave Reservoir w s 23·47 lakhs and the expenditure on establishment was 7 11 lakhs. In the years 1912 and 1913 the expenditure on State Funds alone excluding the Kannambadi Works was 26·50 lakhs and the establishment expenditure chargeable to the State Budget alone was 6·44. So against an expenditure of 23·47 in 1902 and 1903 and 26·50 in 1912 and 1913, in this progressive year of 1922 23 we have only 24·79 lakhs and the grant for establishment has been reduced to 5·79 against 7·11 in 1902 and 1903 and 6·44 in 1912-13 Of course we are passing through financial depression and I hope that, as soon as the position is improved, the Government as well as this House will take these facts into consideration and try to rehabilitate the position of the Public Works Department. A few remarks on certain works have been incidentally made

and I may be permitted to offer some explanation on those points. The Member from Chitaldrug stated that there has been a large lapse of District Board grants given for roads in that district in the past year. This is true no doubt to some extent and the matter has received the attention of Government and strict orders have been issued to the Executive Engineers *concerned* that every endeavour should be made with regard to the utilisation of Local Funds fully. In this connection I may be permitted to state that the Public Works Department is not alone to be blamed for the lapsed grants in many cases. Often it has been found that allotments have been made in the District Board Budget for a work for which neither plans nor estimates have been prepared nor sanctioned by competent authority, If a grant is made in such cases it necessarily takes some time and perhaps before the sanction is received the year lapses and it is not possible to utilise the grant within the allotted time. While Government will take full care that the local funds grants are properly utilised by the officers of the Public Works Department, I would make an appeal to them that, as is the custom of the Public Works Budget, they will make allotments only for those works for which plans and estimates have been prepared and sanctioned by proper authority.

Incidentally he has also mentioned that some of the mileage grants for which allotments to State Fund roads are very low. With regard to this I have the pleasure to announce to the members that it is under consideration of Government to review all the mileage grants for the different roads in the State, classify them and see that a suitable allotment is given to all roads with regard to their importance. In this connection I have to bring to the notice of this House that the total grant for maintenance of State Fund roads given this year remains more or less what it was in the year 1913-14. You are aware that the wages and prices of materials and everything have gone up and it is nothing but fair and reasonable that we should have at least 50 per cent, if not 75 per cent addition to all the items of expenditure as compared with the year 1914. So if the grant remain practically the same we can only expect two-thirds of work and it is for you to see if such a thing as two-thirds for the maintenance of roads is suitable.

There have been some statements made with regard to the construction of Gorur bridge and of Channarayapatna-Hole-Narsipur road in respect of which I feel called upon to offer some explanation. It has been made to appear that the Channarayapatna-Hole-Narsipur road was not so much wanted by the people. Then as to the Public Works Department we were not keen about it. Here I have got a letter written by the President, District Board, which states that representations having been made by the Dasara Representative Assembly members of Hassan and Hole-Narsipur Taluks on the same subject; and then subsequently, in February 1914, the then Dewan of Mysore in his tour notes has recorded that either construction of the bridge across the river or a road from Hole-Narsipur along the bank of the river may be considered. Upon that, in July 1914 in a full meeting of the District Board they passed a resolution in the matter that a road from Hole-Narsipur along the left bank be constructed in the first instance. The Public Works Department is not keen about it because they will have to find funds from the State Budget for Local Fund roads. Later on when this Board next met there was the necessity for raising funds and the District Board of Hassan solicited permission of Government which was granted for raising a debenture loan of Rs. 85,000 to provide Rs. 65,000 for the bridge at Gorur which was then half the cost of the estimate and Rs. 20,000 for the H. N. C. Road. So the loan that has been raised for the bridge at Gorur has not been placed at the credit of the Department, nor that money was diverted for the Channarayapatna-Hole-Narsipur road. I myself inspected the road a couple of years ago and I wanted to stop the work and gave *some* instructions so that the work might be closed. But I am informed by my Executive Engineer at Hassan that the District Board have sanctioned a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 52,000. We have only provided Rs. 5,000 now to pay off the liabilities and to suspend if necessary, the further progress of the work.

MR. C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER.—

Sir, I wish to offer a few words in regard to the various observations that have been made in respect of the Education Department. Fortunately my task is all the easier because every member that spoke expressed regret for the necessity that has arisen to cut down any portion of the grant available for the department

which forms one of the most important departments among the group of development departments. I quite share their regret and nothing would have given me greater pleasure nor, may I say, anything which would have given Government greater pleasure than to be in a position to increase the grants placed at the disposal of the department for developing education in all parts of the State. It is only sheer necessity that has obliged Government and the Finance Committee as well to propose any retrenchments at all and it is only on that account that the grant has been curtailed to some extent. Some persons suggested to me that I should have assumed an attitude of absolute *non-possimus* in regard to the proposals for retrenchments suggested by the Finance Committee. I do not know if that attitude would have been quite justified more especially as I happen to be on the committee myself and had to take certain amount of responsibility for any decisions that were arrived at. I am however free to confess that in the large development that has taken place in the departmental activities during the past few years there have been several directions in which expenditure has not been quite as economical as it might have been or quite as useful as it should have been. There was room for cutting down expenditure in certain directions and if circumstances permit to use the saving in other directions where greater benefit would result from such expenditure. It is in such directions that the committee have recommended certain items of retrenchments and recently Government have passed orders on some of them. Some members spoke about the reduction of the University grant and the President was kind enough to explain that the grant proposed was to be supplemented by funds at the disposal of the University so that the expenditure of the University would not be seriously curtailed. I am not referring much to the University expenditure but incidentally one or two members made certain statements in that connection which call for remark. I believe Mr. Ramachandra Rao stated that the University grant should not be curtailed at all and that if any expenditure on University was necessary the fund should be found by temporary curtailment of the grant for primary education. Well, that is a proposition to which I am not at all prepared to yield any degree of assent, nor do I believe will any members of this House be prepared to accept that statement. It seems to me that one of the most important and primary duty in educational activity is to extend primary education as fast as we can. Hardly 6 per cent of the population are literate even in their own mother-tongue and this shows how vast is the field that has yet to be covered. Well it is absolutely impossible to conceive a state of things at which we can say, "thus far and no further in primary education." At the same time every effort should be directed to the improvement of primary education. In regard to primary education also Mr. Subbiah made a statement saying that the grant of two lakhs and thirty-seven thousand rupees provided for grant-in-aid was absolutely wasted and could be saved. I am sorry I am not able to agree with him. If he will look into the budget he will see that the grants-in-aid for these schools amounted to four lakhs and thirty thousand in the budget of 1921-22 and the actual expenditure allotment of 1920-21 showed nearly 3½ lakhs as the expenditure on that item. This expenditure is on the large number of grant-in-aid village schools that are scattered far and wide all over the State. Of course everybody knows that a large number of these schools existed merely in name and that several of them did not start work, several others ceased to work after a short period of existence and several more led a very unsatisfactory state of existence. On the results of inspections and complaints several of these schools which did not do satisfactory work have been closed and that is why the grant has been reduced from four lakhs thirty thousand to nearly half of that, namely, two lakhs thirty-seven thousand. There are numbers of these inefficient primary schools in existence and the department has tried wherever possible to promptly close them if they cannot possibly be improved. Recently an educational survey has been taken in which information about every school has been recorded and the results of the survey have practically reached my office. That will show the department exactly where the shears can be applied and how many of the schools can be closed. Mr. Subbiah also suggested that instead of keeping up grant-in-aid schools they should all be converted into Government Schools. I should be very glad if that was possible. The Education Memorandum contemplates such an ultimate state of things in the course of a number of years. But the programme of development which has been laid down in the orders on that Memorandum contemplates the conversion of about 250 schools every year. We have the grant of 2

lakhs 37 thousand rupees, which is roughly the grant for 3,000 schools, and at the rate of 250 schools every year we shall probably take more than twelve years to convert all of them into Government schools and the expenditure also will be more than about trebled, *viz.*, to about 8 or 9 lakhs. But I do not think that this difficulty is insuperable and I beg patience for two or three years more. It is therefore necessary to keep up these schools and wind up those which are doing absolutely no good. The others are doing something for their existence and we should make the best of them. Some remarks have also been made as to the provision for the introduction of practical instruction in Anglo-Vernacular Schools. It was suggested that this was unnecessary and could be curtailed. It is one of the main points in Education Memorandum programme that practical work should be introduced in all schools where students should be given a bias towards practical work so that they can take to manual occupations and professions without every one getting into the Universities. We hear some complaints of the large number of boys getting into Universities. Mr. Ramaswami Chetty drew attention to the undesirability of a large number of boys who were not quite fit to go into Universities. I think it is very desirable there should be an avenue of this kind of practical work in the earlier stages of education so that those who have facility and aptitude for that kind of instruction may take advantage of such courses and take to technical work earlier in their life instead of merely wasting several years in trying to go through the portals of the University. I think there has been an observation frequently made that in India, University Education is resorted to by a larger percentage of boys than in other countries in the world. It seems to me an unfortunate feature but there are cetain reasons why it is so. So far as I can see one of the reasons is that all our education is in English and all avenues of employment are open only to pupils who know certain amount of English. For instance, you cannot enter any technical course, Engineering, Medicine or Technological course without a certain degree of English education. And this tempts all of our young men to go in for University Education and it is only when they try and fail a number of times that they then think of these side courses. It is rather an unfortunate feature, but I think the only way to remedy that is to provide largely for earlier courses in technical instructions so that boys with that kind of aptitude may branch off to them in their earlier life. Then again certain observations were made with regard to technical training and it was said that there was need for technical schools and technical colleges, to train young men for an industrial career. If you consider the history of industrial development in Western countries it will be found that industrial enterprise and industrial development started first long before the technical instruction was provided in Schools and Universities. When there is a career open, and when there is a demand for men then people try to obtain technical instruction, and agencies are started to provide that kind of instruction. For instance considering English industrial history and English industrial development, we find that most of the industries were started by private enterprise. Somebody invented a mechine to spin cotton and somebody invented the steam engine and so on. There were large developments of industry and people worked at them and then the universities and technical schools stepped in and gave a large impetus by providing more scientifically trained men to further develop these industries. Of course it is unnecessary that we should follow every step taken by other countries for industrial development but at the same time we cannot avoid following certain lines of natural development. What we want before any large development of technical education is a larger measure of industrial enterprise.

In regard to technical colleges also Mr. Ramaswami Chetty admitted the necessity for them while certain other members expressed a contrary view and suggested that the Civil Engineering College was unnecessary and that industrial schools were useless. When we come to practical technical education we find a certain amount of difficulty. Everybody agrees that technical education is necessary. But where are we to begin? What are we to teach the boys? In all technical education a certain amount of engineering training, mechanical, electrical and Civil, is necessary as the foundation. It is therefore on that ground that the Engineering College has been started and as everyboby knows it is quite popular. Certain objections have been put foward that the Engineering Colleges and other schools are training pupils who find no occupation in Government service, but I do not think that is a complaint which is well forunded. Government is not out to find occupations or careers to everyone of these boys. Is it the case that a boy does not go through the University and does not go through the

Engineering College, then he does not want a career? Suppose he stops at the S. S. L. C. or even at the Lower Secondary, has he not to get a living, and does he not get a better chance of a living with a better education and a better qualification by taking courses in Engineering and so on? Well he will get a living either here or elsewhere if he has got these additional qualifications.

Mr. Subbiah also made some reference to the Educational cess which some of the District Boards have raised and he suggested that Government might make a grant of an equal amount to such cess, as has been done under a similar scheme in Madras. He also suggested that certain local committees might be appointed for managing this expenditure. It is no doubt desirable to devise some system by which we can encourage local bodies to levy the cess and to make use of it on their own responsibility and I dare say that some such system will be introduced here in the near future. At present I do not think we can do exactly what Madras has done because the conditions are somewhat different. So far as the District Boards are concerned as to how exactly the amount should be utilised, I can assure Mr. Subbiah that the department will be quite ready and willing to consult them in regard to all schemes that are to be given effect to to utilise the cess and to consult the District Board before the scheme are put into operation. In regard to the amount proposed for expenditure the orders of Government are awaited and as soon as I get those orders I shall place myself in communication with the District Boards concerned in regard to the items of expenditure of this cess. I hope that the other District Boards will also come forward and raise the cess so that the educational development in those districts may also go forward at the same pace. I think they are following very short-sighted policy in refusing to impose the cess and they will probably find in the course of a few years that the districts which have imposed the cess will be greatly benefited and the other districts which will not raise the cess will be in a relatively backward condition. I sincerely hope that they will soon consider their previous decision and will go forward with the cess.

Mr. Abdur Rahiman and Mr. Abbas Khan mentioned a few points relating to Mohamedan education. One of the points mentioned was that a separate training school for Mohamedans should be opened, one in Mysore now and that more are wanted elesewhere. Under the Education Memorandum scheme the number of training schools is proposed to be increased and when that comes into operation, one or more additional normal schools will be started for Mohamedan teachers. At present the school in Mysore is training as large a number as are available for training. Mr. Abdur Rahiman also suggested that the control and the administration of primary education should be entrusted to local bodies whether they desire to take up such administration or not. It is just like throwing a little boy into the water and trying to make him learn to swim, of course in some cases he may learn swimming, but in other cases the result may be immediately disastrous. I would rather go more cautiously in this matter and where local bodies express any real desire to take up the control of primary education I am sure the Government will only be too pleased to entrust that responsibility to them.

Mr. Abbas Khan referred to the paucity of scholarships to Mohamedans in the higher grade education. He quoted certain figures but I am sorry that he seems to have made a slight error in regard to them.

MR. ABBAS KHAN :—For the secondary grade scholarships.

MR. BALASUNDRAM IYER :—He mentioned that four scholarships were available for higher education, but these four scholarships are for the University Entrance Class, and on the whole the number of scholarships is 12 for the High School classes. Under the revised scheme this number of scholarships will be increased appreciably and the numbers will be 5 for University Entrance Class education and 19 for High School education. From the next year he also made a suggestion that since the number of candidates in the High School was very large it was unnecessary to give scholarships in the Lower Secondary classes and that amount might be utilised in the higher schools. I think, it is a very good suggestion and if it meets with the general approval of the community I think Government will have no objection to give effect to it. The President expressed the wish to consider such a proposition favourably, and I do not think there will be any objection in giving effect to it. In some moffusil places there will be demand for Lower Secondary scholarships. Making some allowance for that demand some part of those scholarships would be diverted to the

higher class scholarships where there is a good demand. This can be done not only in regard to the Mohamedan community but in regard to the other communities also, as Mr. Subbiah suggested. We shall have to take the case of each community in which there are a large number of students in the higher classes. The only other point which was referred was about the Sanskrit Colleges in regard to the admission of non-brahmins. I am sorry that this is a matter that has been the subject of contention for quite a long time. In his speech Mr. Ramaswami Chetty drew attention to certain aspects of the question and propounded some objections based on very long rooted sentiments very difficult to get over in a day. This kind of problem has not been confined to Mysore and a very short time ago I read in a news paper about similar discussion in the proceedings of the District Board of Tanjore where also certain educational endowments had been given for Sanskrit education. I gather from the report, that they have arrived at a *modus vivendi* by which non-brahmins are admitted to certain courses, which is apparently satisfactory. I am sure similar arrangements could be probably arrived at here also and the grievances remedied to a certain extent.

Mr. Paramasiviah referred to the necessity for a sum of five lakhs of rupees being set apart to carry out the reforms and developments contemplated under the Education Memorandum orders. I shall only be too glad if Government could find such a sum of money to devote to that most desirable object. But with the restricted grants that are at their disposal we are trying as far as possible to utilise the present grants in the directions which have been laid down in the Memorandum. Whatever progress, whatever change we may make will be on those lines and will fit in with any developments that would be possible when greater funds are available.

Mr. Paramasiviah. Last year it was 4½ lakhs available. That is not too much.

Mr. Balasundaram Iyer. I quite agree that it is not too much but I can assure Mr. Paramasiviah and the other members of this house that both the department and the Government are keenly anxious to carry out the orders on the Memorandum both in letter and in spirit.

Mr. K. Chandy :—

Sir, I am reminded to-day of the proverb, that it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good. It was the custom of the non-official members of this House to severely criticise the excise policy of the Government and to talk against the introduction of income-tax ; but this year, as their minds are fully occupied with the question of retrenchments, I have not got to meet this annual criticisms. So far as the excise policy of the Government is concerned, I find that only two members have blamed us and that is for not putting down the amount under the revenue sufficiently high. I presume that this change is due entirely to the present unsatisfactory position of the budget and that when the finances improve I shall have to meet again the same charges. As regards the figures that we have adopted, I may say that we have very carefully considered them and I do not think it will be safe to put them at a higher figure. In this connection, I should like to mention to this House that in recent years some of our revenue is being curtailed by a system of monopoly, that is, by a few people with very heavy capital combining together ; and if it is possible for us to take measures against these, it is worth doing ; we may have to lose revenue in order to protect the smaller contractors ; but if monopoly is not broken, we are bound to lose more revenue ultimately. This is a question which we have to consider very carefully, and any suggestions which the Honorable Members may wish to offer as to the best means of putting down this monopoly, I shall thankfully receive.

As regards retrenchments, you will see from the report of the Special Finance Committee that the proposals relating to the Excise Department were submitted to Government by the committee with my approval but with one difference. I had suggested to the committee to accept it as a principle that when they want a reduced number of men to do the same quantity of work, it would be necessary to slightly increase the pay of the men ; otherwise there would be serious discontent in the service. This principle, the committee has not accepted. I beg respectfully to urge that unless this is also adopted, and some additional remuneration is given there is likely to be disappointment and deterioration in the service. It seems to me to be an axiomatic principle. You cannot ask people to do heavier work for longer hours without remuneration, unless of course, you can get men of a very altruistic nature. As such men are very rare, we have got to pay more for extra work if efficiency is to be

higher class scholarships where there is a good demand. This can be done not only in regard to the Mohamedan community but in regard to the other communities also, as Mr. Subbiah suggested. We shall have to take the case of each community in which there are a large number of students in the higher classes. The only other point which was referred was about the Sanskrit Colleges in regard to the admission of non-brahmins. I am sorry that this is a matter that has been the subject of contention for quite a long time. In his speech Mr. Ramaswami Chetty drew attention to certain aspects of the question and propounded some objections based on very long rooted sentiments very difficult to get over in a day. This kind of problem has not been confined to Mysore and a very short time ago I read in a news paper about similar discussion in the proceedings of the District Board of Tanjore where also certain educational endowments had been given for sanskrit education. I gather from the report, that they have arrived at a *modus vivendi* by which non-brahmins are admitted to certain courses, which is apparently satisfactory. I am sure similar arrangements could be probably arrived at here also and the grievances remedied to a certain extent.

Mr. Paramasiviah referred to the necessity for a sum of five lakhs of rupees being set apart to carry out the reforms and developments contemplated under the Education Memorandum orders. I shall only be too glad if Government could find such a sum of money to devote to that most desirable object. But with the restricted grants that are at their disposal we are trying as far as possible to utilise the present grants in the directions which have been laid down in the Memorandum. Whatever progress, whatever change we may make will be on those lines and will fit in with any developments that would be possible when greater funds are available.

Mr. Paramasiviah. Last year it was 4½ lakhs available. That is not too much.

Mr. Balasundaram Iyer. I quite agree that it is not too much but I can assure Mr. Paramasiviah and the other members of this house that both the department and the Government are keenly anxious to carry out the orders on the Memorandum both in letter and in spirit.

MR. K. CHANDY:—

Sir, I am reminded to-day of the proverb, that it is an ill-wind that blows nobody good. It was the custom of the non-official members of this House to severely criticise the excise policy of the Government and to talk against the introduction of income-tax; but this year, as their minds are fully occupied with the question of retrenchments, I have not got to meet this annual criticisms. So far as the excise policy of the Government is concerned, I find that only two members have blamed us and that is for not putting down the amount under the revenue sufficiently high. I presume that this change is due entirely to the present unsatisfactory position of the budget and that when the finances improve I shall have to meet again the same charges. As regards the figures that we have adopted, I may say that we have very carefully considered them and I do not think it will be safe to put them at a higher figure. In this connection, I should like to mention to this House that in recent years some of our revenue is being curtailed by a system of monopoly, that is, by a few people with very heavy capital combining together; and if it is possible for us to take measures against these, it is worth doing; we may have to lose revenue in order to protect the smaller contractors; but if monopoly is not broken, we are bound to lose more revenue ultimately. This is a question which we have to consider very carefully, and any suggestions which the Honourable Members may wish to offer as to the best means of putting down this monopoly, I shall thankfully receive.

As regards retrenchments, you will see from the report of the Special Finance Committee that the proposals relating to the Excise Department were submitted to Government by the committee with my approval but with one difference. I had suggested to the committee to accept it as a principle that when they want a reduced number of men to do the same quantity of work, it would be necessary to slightly increase the pay of the men; otherwise there would be serious discontent in the service. This principle, the committee has not accepted. I beg respectfully to urge that unless this is also adopted, and some additional remuneration is given there is likely to be disappointment and deterioration in the service. It seems to me to be an axiomatic principle. You cannot ask people to do heavier work for longer hours without remuneration, unless of course, you can get men of a very altruistic nature. As

maintained. I hope that this principle will be accepted. Although the Income-tax Department does not come up for criticism, I ought to tell this House an important fact that has come to my notice, I do not think I ought to give the actual figures but I should say that I was greatly struck to find how little income-tax is being paid by the great bulk of the people of Mysore. The larger portion of the money that we get by means of income-tax is paid by outsiders and Government employees. The amount that is derived from local people is small. I trust that in another ten or twenty years a larger percentage of the income-tax will be paid by the local people.

With your permission I beg to make one observation and that is, that there has been a great deal of criticism of previous administrations, which appears to me to be not correct. Many members have been condemning certain policies and acts on account of their results and the consequences. I beg to invite the attention of this House to a remark of Lord Salisbury, who I believe, was one of the clearest thinkers of his age that it is always incorrect to criticise actions solely by their results or consequences. A man's duty is only to study the situation as it is at the time and foresee as much as can be seen and then to take a decision although it involves some risk. Under this formula a wise action might possibly have unhappy consequences and an unwise action might fortuitously produce happy results. So long as we have not alt the materials before us, to judge whether a particular act or policy was wise or unwise, it is a little illogical to judge or condemn it because the results have turned out to be unfortunate. This is a trsium that we are sometimes apt to forget.

With these few observations, I resume my seat.

MR. M. N. KRISHNA RAO :—

Rules of this Council require that the Financial Secretary should reply to such points as are not already dealt with by the official members that precede him. I find that my official friends, have answered most of the criticisms on the departmental estimates and left me very little to say. The opinion was unanimously expressed that the financial position should be reduced to order as early as possible. I wish there was the same unanimity in regard to the ways and means to be adopted for attaining that goal. Additional taxation was opposed by most of the members and only one or two practical suggestions were offered for improving our revenue resources in the near future. As for retrenchments, it received a large measure of support as a general proposition, but it was qualified by most members by proposals to limit them to the departments the activities of which did not appear to them to be useful. In the case of departments which in their view were really useful, they not only did not approve of reductions being made in them but also advocated the enlargement of grants, even by the transfer of savings which, they considered, were feasible in other departments. Some members went the length of stating that, in regard to some activities, which, in their opinion, were of paramount importance, higher education and sanitation in the view of one member, primary education in the opinion of another, medical relief according to another and so on—the full grants required for them should be found, irrespective of even the deficit condition of the budget. I can understand the zeal and enthusiasm which prompted such recommendations. I must, however, state that such proposals are beyond the range of practical finance. I mention these points to show how divergent are the views held by the members of this council regarding the concrete measures required for righting the financial position. I need not say anything about the means and measures proposed to be adopted by the Government for rendering the annual budgetary position sound ; they are fully stated in the Dewan's address to the recent budget session of the Representative Assembly.

Mr. Subbiah, stated that in the classification of resources and demands suggested in the Dewan's address the items shown under group two should be transferred to group three. I should like to invite attention to the nature of the revenues brought under these two groups. Group two consists of receipts which are either casual and uncertain or represent the value of any property disposed of. Group three takes the revenues from productive works and has to bear the expenditure incurred in operating such works and other connected charges like the contributions to loan Sinking Funds. The charges to be borne by group three are of a repeating character and casual and uncertain receipts cannot be used for meeting such charges without running serious risks. As for the sale proceeds of any property parted with, they are capital receipts and cannot be properly used for revenue expenditure of any kind, not even of productive works. These receipts can strictly be used only for building another revenue

such men are very rare, we have got to pay more for extra work if efficiency is to be maintained. I hope that this principle will be accepted. Although the Income-tax Department does not come up for criticism, I ought to tell this House an important fact that has come to my notice, I do not think I ought to give the actual figures but I should say that I was greatly struck to find how little income-tax is being paid by the great bulk of the people of Mysore. The larger portion of the money that we get by means of income-tax is paid by outsiders and Government employees. The amount that is derived from the local people is small. I trust that in another ten or twenty years a larger percentage of the income-tax will be paid by the local people.

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With these few observations, I resume my seat.

Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar replied to the observations made by the non-official members regarding the working of the Land Revenue Department and the budget of the department.

Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao :—

Rules of this Council require that the Financial Secretary should reply to such points as are not already dealt with by the official members that precede him. I find that my official friends have answered most of the criticisms on the departmental estimates and left me very little to say. The opinion was unanimously expressed that the financial position should be reduced to order as early as possible. I wish there was the same unanimity in regard to the ways and means to be adopted for attaining that goal. Additional taxation was opposed by most of the members and only one or two practical suggestions were offered for improving our revenue resources in the near future. As for retrenchments, it received a large measure of support as a general proposition, but it was qualified by most members by proposals to limit them to the departments the activities of which did not appear to them to be useful. In the case of departments which in their view were really useful, they not only did not approve of reductions being made in them but also advocated the enlargement of grants, even by the transfer of savings which, they considered, were feasible in other departments. Some members went the length of stating that, in regard to some activities, which, in their opinion, were of paramount importance, higher education and sanitation in the view of one member, primary education in the opinion of another, medical relief according to another and so on, the full grants required for them should be found, irrespective of even the deficit condition of the budget. I can understand the zeal and enthusiasm which prompted such recommendations. I must, however, state that such proposals are beyond the range of practical finance. I mention these points to show how divergent are the views held by the members of this Council regarding the concrete measures required for righting the financial position. I need not say anything about the means and measures proposed to be adopted by the Government for rendering the annual budgetary position sound; they are fully stated in the Dewan's Address to the recent budget session of the Representative Assembly.

Mr. Subbiah stated that in the classification of resources and demands suggested in the Dewan's Address the items shown under group 2 should be transferred to group 3. I should like to invite attention to the nature of the revenues brought under these two groups. Group 2 consists of receipts which are either casual and uncertain or represent the value of any property disposed of. Group 3 takes the

revenues from productive works and has to bear the expenditure incurred in operating such works and other connected charges like the contributions to loan Sinking Funds. The charges to be borne by group 3 are of a repeating character and casual and uncertain receipts cannot be used for meeting such charges without running serious risks. As for the sale proceeds of any property parted with, they are capital receipts and cannot be properly used for revenue expenditure of any kind, not even of productive works. These receipts can strictly be used only for building another revenue yielding property. It is not, therefore, possible to merge the 2nd and 3rd groups into one account.

Mr. Nanjundiah observed that the contributions made to Sinking Funds were excessive. We have now three loans for which sinking funds are required and they are terminable loans. I may add that it is one of the conditions of issue of these loans that Sinking Funds will be formed for discharging the debts on the dates they fall due. I suppose Mr. Nanjundiah will admit that the annual contributions made to the Sinking Funds should be adequate for the purpose. Admitting this fact, the amount of annual contribution is a matter of calculation. There are several methods of building up sinking funds and if we had adopted the simpler method of setting aside equal sums every year without taking the interest element into calculation, the annual contribution would have been larger than what is shown in the budget. The present rate of contribution is based on two factors : the first is that the sums set aside every year should accumulate at compound interest at 6 per cent and the second is that the total sum thus accumulated should be equal to the amount of each loan on the day it is due for redemption. Considering the nature of the obligations and the conditions to be observed for providing for their discharge the annual contribution to Sinking Funds cannot be reduced.

Mr. Nanjundiah stated that no interest need be paid on the Famine Insurance Fund or at any rate the amount entered in the budget on this account was capable of reduction as the fund was already large enough. We have now only about 50 lakhs and I am not sure if Mr. Nanjundiah is aware of what it may cost the State, directly and indirectly should there unfortunately be a severe famine. I may tell him that the direct outlay on the famine relief operation of 1876-78, apart from loss of land revenue alone of over half a crore, amounted to Rs. 160 lakhs. Even then the State had an invested surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs and this had to be supplemented by Rs. 17 lakhs from the Mansion House Fund and by Rs. 80 lakhs borrowed from the British Government. The Famine Insurance Fund is kept in the form of securities which earn interest. This interest belongs to the fund which ought not to be deprived of it. It is bad enough that the yearly contributions to the fund from revenue are suspended and it would be worse if even the interest which the fund itself earns should be diverted and used up for purposes of ordinary administration. In a memorandum written in 1884, Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer summed up the effects of the famine of 1876-78 on the finances of the State in the following statement :—

"The grievous famine of 1876-78 crippled all revenue resources and substituted a debt of Rs. 80 lakhs where there had been an invested surplus of Rs. 63 lakhs".

Mr. Mir Hamza Husein :—

The speeches of the non-official members deal mainly with questions of high finance which they have discussed with great ability and consequently departmental budgets have not received that attention at their hands which they used to do before. The members have also been sparing in their criticism of the working of the several departments of the State which come within their purview at the budget time and the few remarks they have made have been answered by the Heads of Departments and Secretaries concerned. There is not much for me to say on this occasion and I shall therefore confine myself to a few remarks to supplement their statements.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao pleaded for the establishment of more courts in the Bangalore City. Government are aware that there is congestion of work in some of the courts and this is due to the fact that after the war, there was a sudden increase of litigation throughout the State so much so that in some courts, the file almost doubled itself. There are indications of a return to normal conditions and the files of several courts have been brought under control. The Chief Court have been paying particular attention to this matter and if in spite of the personal exertions of the presiding

Judges of the Courts, the congestion of work continues, Government will surely consider the question of establishing additional courts in the City. Complaint was made of want of despatch in the disposal of cases, but Law's delays are proverbial and no wonder that there has been some delay in the disposal of some cases in certain courts. The particular case referred to by Mr. Basavappa has been brought to the notice of Government by the Chief Court and suitable action has been taken thereon. As regards the inconvenience felt by the Lawyers attending the Chief Court for want of a separate room for them, Government are aware that the grievance is real and you have received the assurance from the Chief Secretary that a room will be set apart soon for their use. The question suggested by the Government Advocate of constructing a building to provide the Lawyers with chambers will be investigated. But I do not share the view with him that the money it will bring in the shape of rents will not be less than the interest on the amount expended, in other words that the construction will not result in a loss to the Government.

The proposals of the Special Finance Committee as regards retrenchment in the Judicial Department are not before the Government and I am not in a position to anticipate their recommendations in this matter. But the members of the legal profession may be sure that they will not propose any violent changes or changes which will affect the despatch of work in the courts, or cause inconvenience to the public. Mr. Ramachandra Rao and several other members spoke about the retrenchments in the Sanitary Departments. But there seems to be a misconception about the recommendations of the Finance Committee. The Committee has not recommended the abolition altogether of the Department of Public Health. What they have recommended is the combination of the Health Department with the Medical Department, the Senior Surgeon being the Sanitary Commissioner in addition to his duties as was the case formerly. By this arrangement, the separate post of the Sanitary Commissioner becomes unnecessary. Government have accepted the view of the Committee after careful consideration. In a previous order, they abolished the costly appointments of District Health Officers and sanctioned in their place, the appointment of Chief Sanitary Inspectors who will be subordinate to and work under the orders of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the District Boards. This arrangement will remove all those inconveniences which are referred to by Mr. Nanjundiah in his speech on the resolution of Mr. Venkatesiah. Not a single non-official witness examined by the Special Finance Committee has recommended the continuance of the Office of Health Officers. The general public have not been favourably impressed with their work which can be more satisfactorily performed by officers of the lower status working under the orders of the District Boards than by Health Officers working under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner. No apprehension need be entertained that by the proposed amalgamation, there will be a slackness of control in the matter of the prevention and suppression of epidemics. The brunt of the work in this direction has fallen upon the Medical Officers in the past and will continue to do so in future. Government feel that the head of the Medical Department who has the necessary staff and equipment under his control will be better able to manage this work than the Sanitary Commissioner who has to indent upon him for men and material. The amalgamation will ensure promptness and immediate attention on the part of local officers and will tend to check the spread of the disease before it plays much havoc. The Senior Surgeon will be the advisor in future to the Municipalities and District Boards in matters of public health and since the Sanitary problems engaging the attention of these bodies are not of a highly specialised or technical nature, the Senior Surgeon may be expected to tackle them as satisfactorily and efficiently as any whole-time Sanitary Commissioner.

There is a similar misconception with regard to the retrenchments proposed in the Medical Department. The Committee have not proposed anything which will affect the efficiency of the Hospitals and Dispensaries. They have proposed that the District Medical Officers may be put in charge of the Epidemic Diseases Hospitals at Mysore and Bangalore, thus rendering the appointment of separate officers for these institutions unnecessary, a step which the Government have already taken. They have also recommended a reduction in the grade of surgeons consequent upon the abolition of two officers of the headquarters staff. This is a question of the re-adjustment of cadres and has nothing to do with the working of the Department. Objection has been taken to the recent reduction of the number of male scholarships,

tenable in the Medical School, from 8 to 4. The Senior Surgeon has also urged upon the attention of Government, the need for continuing the original number at least during the next year. The matter is under consideration.

Though the activities of the Malnad Improvement Committee have been suspended, Government have not stopped the grants they were making for medical relief and sanitation. A sum of Rs. 45,000 has been provided in the budget and this sum is sufficient to cover the expenses of all medical institutions and sanitary establishments entertained under the scheme and leaves a margin further for expenditure on drinking water wells.

As regards the establishment of a Maternity at Hassan, it is a matter within the competence of the local bodies. If they are able to contribute their quota of the cost, Government may be able to find means to provide their share of the cost. But I may inform the member who referred to this matter that the Hassan Municipality has pleaded its inability to contribute its share.

Mr. Subbiah seems to think that the receipt under Excise Revenue can be increased by one lakh. The present provision in the budget is 70 lakhs net and this is a cautious estimate which has been approved by the Budget Finance Committee after careful discussion of Mr. Subbiah's proposal. About 42 lakhs is expected to be realised from rentals and about 28 lakhs from duty on spirits and other exciseable articles. The members will be glad to hear that there is a fall in consumption of arrack by about 30,000 gallons involving the Government in a loss of nearly two lakhs of rupees and there is also considerable reduction in the consumption of toddy. The extra revenue contemplated by Mr. Subbiah can come in only by the increase of consumption, a contingency which Government cannot contemplate with satisfaction and which they hope will not occur.

Mr. Subbiah was rather hard upon the Agricultural Department, the good work that this Department has been doing is evident from every page of its administration report, and I do not like to deal with this subject any further in view of the remarkable testimony borne by the Representative Assembly at its last Session to the useful work that this Department has been doing amongst the agricultural population.

Messrs. Ananthiah Chetty and Venkataramia brought to notice, the hardship which the District Boards will be subjected to by the withdrawal of Mohatarfa and a portion of the Local Cess from the District Funds. Government are aware of the fact that the expenditure of the District Boards has considerably increased since they surrendered the Mohatarfa and Local Fund General in 1917 and the whole question of District Board finance is under the consideration of the Government.

The question of the water-supply of the Tumkur Town had to be deferred on account of financial stringency as it will not be possible to make provision for the contribution of over a lakh of rupees which the Government have to make towards the work. When the finances improve, Government will give their first attention to this work which is of urgent necessity and importance.

Mr. Chennaiya suggested the abolition of the post of Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the transfer of the duties of this officer to the Director of Industries and Commerce. I may state that this is not a proposal of the Special Finance Committee of which Mr. Chennaiya is a member. It must therefore be presumed that his proposal did not meet with the approval of that body as a whole. The spheres of work of the two Departments are different and though the budget grant of the Industries Department has been curtailed, the Director will have sufficient work to engage his full time and attention and it is necessary that in the interests of a new and growing Department which comes in for criticism from all sides, he should not be saddled with additional work.

Complaints are very frequently made with regard to the grants made for the improvement of the capital cities of Bangalore and Mysore. They are the premier Cities of the State and they have to be maintained in as sanitary a condition as possible, since the welfare of the whole State is indissolubly connected with their well-being and since their condition is an index of the efficiency of the administration. In all advanced countries, people take a delight in the splendour and grandeur and beautification of their capital cities and I hope, the members will adopt the same attitude and not grudge the little allotments that are being made for the improvement of their capital cities.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

SIR, my task is indeed a light one to-day, certainly much lighter than what it was on similar occasions in previous years. The lucid and comprehensive exposition of the financial situation which was made by the Dewan in his address to the Representative Assembly at the last Birthday Session, the *ad-interim* report of the Special Finance Committee and the replies given by the Heads of Departments to the criticisms offered by the non-official members have cleared the ground to such an extent that there is very little for me to do myself. Still I should be wanting in my duty if I did not offer a few remarks. For convenience sake I shall deal with the matter which I have to get through by taking up the Departments one by one.

Starting with the Public Works Department, I find that my friend the Chief Engineer has done all that was possible to be done and anticipating all that I could have said and practically taking the words out of my mouth. I hope Mr. Nanjundiah in particular is satisfied with the very frank, though perhaps not very welcome, explanation which the Chief Engineer offered about the delay in the construction of the Gorur bridge and the construction of the Channarayapatna and Hole-Narsipur road. I hope Mr. Nanjundiah feels convinced that the action taken and complained of was not due to any partiality on the part of the Public Works Department.

Coming to Railways, I find Mr. Ramachandra Rao has referred to the various shortcomings and irregularities. I very much appreciate the way in which he has made his observations and on behalf of the Department as well as the Government, I must thank him for his criticisms. Criticisms are always welcome when they are made in the right spirit, and I hope both the Department and the Government will have the fullest co-operation of the public, particularly the intelligent travelling public, in removing the irregularities, shortcomings and inconveniences experienced by them. I can assure Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the Department and the Government have been doing and will do, all that lies in their power to make the railway administration a success. I should beg of the intelligent travelling public once again to co-operate with the Department in its work. Incidentally he referred to unpunctuality and untidiness and certain other things noticed by him. He conceded that much of this was due to the want of provision of funds for repairs and renewals during the period of the war. Since he has conceded so much there is no need for me to labour further on that point. Suffice to add that the unpunctuality and the untidiness noticed by him are the aftermath of the great War. We are short of engines and we are short of rolling stock. The same carriages have to be run over and over again. The same engines have to be run again and again and though an engine is made of steel, still there are limits to its capacities and even metals have their fag and cannot do their work which they are forced to do, nor can the men employed as crews for working them. The unpunctuality and the untidiness noticed are inevitable as matters stand. There is a certain amount of time required to do the cleansing and this time is not available. Every effort is being made and if gentlemen particularly those who travel frequently by the railway, will bring instances to the notice of the Department, I can assure them on behalf of the Department that they will be very thankfully received by the railway administration and every effort made by them to set matters right.

RAO BAHADUR MR. SHAMA RAO:—

Last Friday I left Bangalore at 7-30 in the morning and reached Mysore at 4 o'clock in the evening.

MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

I am sorry. All our engines are overworked and so fail at times and I cannot say anything more. I can tell you that the traffic on the Mysore-Bangalore section is very heavy and the number of engines we have in stock are not able to meet the demands and cannot but lead to breakdowns.

Mr. Venkatesiah incidentally remarked that the criticism of railway matters might be allowed. Under the Legislative Council Rules, matters relating to the Railway Department are not allowed to be discussed but that was because formerly our railway system worked entirely by the M. & S. M. Railway the relationship with whom was regulated by the Government of India acting under the orders of

the Secretary of State. Now certain sections of our system are managed by Government and I do not think there will be any bar placed on any criticisms which may be offered with respect to the sections worked by the Government. I think this point was made clear two years ago.

MR. NANJUNDIAH:—

But the regulation is not yet amended.

MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

I am aware of this. I merely referred to the understanding in the matter. Now coming to the Industries and Commerce Department, Mr. D'Souza has stated in general terms the policy underlying the work of that Department and he has also attempted to answer the criticisms made against the Department under his control. But as he himself observed it was a very sympathetic criticism and this cannot but be appreciated. Before I deal with one or two points which pertain more or less to Industries and Commerce, I shall refer to one or two points connected with the Industries and Commerce Department proper. Mr. Abdhur Rahimon remarked that all industrial concerns under Government control should, sooner or later, be transferred to private agencies, particularly those working at a loss. I am afraid this is rather a very difficult proposition. You cannot possibly expect private agencies to take up a concern which is not paying. Government undertakes to pioneer a new concern. It is only when the Government have found it to be a paying one that they can offer it to the public and not till then. In the earlier stages, all these concerns cannot but work at a loss for the simple reason that experiments have got to be carried under unknown conditions and experience has to be gained by men who have got to do the work. In pioneering industries it is not time-honoured and well established old industries that are taken up by Government but only such as are absolutely new or being known and are yet capable of improvement and development.

Now talking of the Industries and Commerce Department, a certain amount of demonstrative and experimental work has got to be done in the beginning and when that stage is reached and when the result has shown that an industry is capable of being worked as a private concern on a paying basis, then an offer is made to the public. If it is accepted by the public, well and good, otherwise it will have to be closed. That is one of the chief items of work of the Industries and Commerce Department. Though the Director has answered the point yet I think I may also say a word about the observation made by Mr. Venkataramiah that the establishment charges were not proportionate to the work done. It is a Department, the return on the expenditure on which cannot be calculated in so many rupees, annas and pies. It is a development department. It has got to educate as well as to demonstrate. You must judge the result of the work done by the Department and the money spent on the establishment only by the general improvement in the industrial and general economical condition after a quinquennium or perhaps a decade. (Hear, hear). I am afraid it will not be possible to show any direct return at the end of any one year.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH:—

I am sorry I have been misunderstood but I never said so.

MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

There is a certain sum of money that is spent on establishment charges and another sum of money on experiment and demonstration. I do not know to which of these you refer. I thought you referred to the expenditure on establishment.

MR. VENKATARAMIAH:—

It is the money with which the Director of Industries and Commerce has got to do his work with and not that spent on the establishment.

MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

I am sorry if I have misunderstood. Anyway the reason is perfectly clear. If more money is not spent on work, it is due to the financial stringency.

In connection with the Sandalwood Oil Factories, Mr. Abdhur Rahimon said that it might be transferred to private agency or the factories closed if we are not

working at a profit; and he incidentally referred to the closing down of the Mysore Factory. The closing down of the Mysore Factory was due to an unfortunate circumstance. About 18 months ago there was a slump in the market and the sales dropped and in accordance with the usual practice in all industrial and commercial concerns, particularly industrial, output had to be reduced and we thought the best plan would be to close down the Mysore Factory. Now the sales have improved and the stock is being worked off and the whole output of the Bangalore Factory is finding a sale and probably the time will soon come when the Mysore Factory will also have to be opened.

In regard to Mr. Subbiah's and Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao's remarks about the Bhatkal Project, the matter is to a certain extent *sub judice*. Still I think I may say a few words about it. The details of the technical side of the project have been practically worked out both with respect to the harbour as well as the railway extension. The traffic prospects have also been considered but experts are of opinion that unless there is a certain amount of tonnage which can be dealt with in the harbour, the harbour will not pay nor the railway leading to it. In addition to this, there are also other questions of a political character which have got to be decided with the Government of India but the prime reason why the project has been, I think I may use the expression, shelved for the time being, is on account of the financial stringency.

As regards the Bhadravathi Iron Works, the idea took shape in 1917 when on account of the War there was a great demand for char-coal, pig and the various bye-products that are obtained by the distillation of wood and the conversion of ore into metal. As we had all the natural products necessary for the process, it was considered that it would be in the interests of the State to start the industry here. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Tata and Sons whose Consulting Engineers are a well established and well-known firm in New York. Owing to various reasons, the estimate has been exceeded but I do not think it is possible to blame anybody for it. It has been due to circumstances which could neither have been foreseen nor kept under control. By the end of this year, the expenditure on the works will probably amount to 184 lakhs and operating expenses for a year will probably come up to 15 lakhs. It is hoped to complete the works and to start the operations in November next. Unless and until some experience is gained of the actual cost of operation and the market for the main product and the bye-products is known it will be very difficult to say what the result may be. I should beg of the members of this House to wait till the Iron Works have started operations and worked for a year at least before any further observations are made about the venture.

MR. RAMASWAMI CHETTY:—

The Tata and Sons are taking a despondent view and they are not sanguine about it.

MR. P. RAGHAVENDRA RAO:—

Mr. Ramaswami Chetty, it all depends upon the market for the products. It may be unfavourable to-day but to-morrow may be quite favourable. It is a risk which one has to undertake in such ventures. It was very hopeful when the scheme was first started five years ago. It is only during the past one year or two that market conditions have not been favourable (but the people who ought to know seem to think that the market conditions are likely to become favourable). At the present moment there may be some reason to be pessimistic about it but the present conditions cannot continue for long and there is bound to be a turn in the tide. If market once improves there is no reason why the Iron Works should not work at profit. Mr. Ramaswami Chetty remarked that large sums of money had been spent on town planning and in providing accommodation for the staff. Well, Bhadravathi was rather a wilderness before the Iron Works were started. Perhaps many did not know of the existence of a place which went by the name of Benkipur. Certain accommodation had to be provided for the staff who have got to work under strenuous conditions and unless and until a certain amount of comfort is provided it is bound to work hard on the men doing their duty in a rather inhospitable place. It is difficult to expect such men to put heart and soul into their work and to do justice to the responsibilities unless they are cared for as

they should be. Every effort is being taken to keep down the expenditure and I may tell the House that all the expenditure on the construction of the town will be stopped from the day after to-morrow.

Mr. Vijaya Deva incidentally referred to the denudation of the forest area on account of the exploitation of fuel required for the Iron Works. This matter has received and is receiving very careful consideration at the hands of the Forest Department. The whole of the Working Plan has been carefully scheduled and as felling takes place on one side, there is afforestation on the other and care will be taken to see that our beautiful malnad region is not depleted of its characteristic features, *viz.*, its evergreen and mighty forests.

Mr. Venkataramiah referred to the disproportionate charges on the establishment of the Geological Department. The work of this Department is of a scientific and technical nature and I do not think that the Geological Department can be wound up. A certain amount of rough survey has been done and certain scale maps have been made but they are not sufficient. I may say that what we now want are survey maps on the scale of an inch to a mile. What we now have are on the scale of eight miles to an inch. To do this detailed survey we have got to maintain a certain trained establishment. The matter is receiving the careful consideration of Government and also of the Special Finance Committee and I can assure Mr. Venkataramiah that every effort will be made to keep down the cost of establishment as low as possible but consistent with efficiency for it is a highly technical work.

Mr. Ananthiah Chetty referred to the raising of the grazing fees in forests in the maidan area. This matter is under the consideration of Government and a Special Committee has been appointed to go into this question. It consists of the Revenue Commissioner, the Conservator of Forests and a Deputy Commissioner. As soon as its recommendations are received the question will be carefully considered. Anything in the nature of a hardship to the raiyats in the maidan area will certainly be avoided.

Mr. Vijaya Deva referred to the Muzrai Department and the Archæological Department and suggested their abolition. Well, I had hoped that with what I said yesterday in connection with the introduction of the Bill for the preservation of the Ancient Monuments I had pleaded the cause of the Archæological Department. However the Department no longer exists as an independent entity. It has been placed under the Curator of the Oriental Library, Mysore, and now the University has sent up proposals to take it under its control and when these are approved the Department will be fully a thing of the past so far as the Government is concerned.

As regards the Muzrai Department certain recommendations have been made by the Special Finance Committee and the matter is under the consideration of the Government at present. The expenditure practically on establishment will be cut down to the lowest limit possible consistent with efficiency and steps will also be taken to ensure the better working of the institution under its control. I am done now, Sir, and I thank you, gentlemen, for the hearing you have given me.

Dewan Gentlemen:—I am sure you will not expect me after all that has already been said by me on the subject, to deal at length with the problems of Mysore finances in general and the budget estimates of 1922-23 in particular. The discussions on the budget give this Council an opportunity to make a general review of the administration and to make suggestions and criticisms in regard to the financial policy that lies embodied in the budget. It is gratifying to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja to note that the general tone of the diccussions this year, in spite of many adverse circumstances, is one of hopefulness and not that of despondency. Nothing is more encouraging and stimulating to the Government of the country than the good temper and a sense of confidence on the part of the people, with the aid of which, they can look into the future without any misgivings. I can assure the non-official members of this Council and all those whom they represent outside this House, that the Government of His Highness are now strengthened by the good sense and sober judgment which have been displayed by the people in both the Constitutional Assemblies as well as outside, and they will now go forward with a grim determination and a steady resolve to put the finances of the State on a satisfactory footing as early as possible. I will not discuss the details

regarding the retrenchments or increase of revenue here but I will say this, that the task that lies before Government is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy; that, in fact, in some respects it is a most difficult and often a painful and unpleasant task.

As regards retrenchments already effected and in contemplation, I wish to explain that the budget as compared to the figures of 1920-21 shows a retrenchment of about 45 lakhs, of which 28½ lakhs represent the retrenchments effected in the year 1921-22. Further retrenchments have since been ordered and my estimate of 7 lakhs in the forecast is only approximate, the actuals may be more or less. The total number of resolutions submitted by the Committee up to date is 40. The total amount of retrenchment recommended in these resolutions aggregate to Rs. 35,31,000. The number of resolutions already dealt with by Government or on which orders are in course of issue is 20. The total amount of retrenchment recommended by the Committee in regard to the resolutions dealt with by Government is Rs. 27,85,600; and the orders issued in respect of these matters before the draft budget was prepared and after, anticipating some of the recommendations, will result in a total retrenchment of about 17 lakhs out of which, retrenchment to the extent of about 14½ lakhs have already been made in the draft budget. But I have said elsewhare that, in spite of retrenchments, we cannot, and shall not, stand still and I have every hope that by a careful re-adjustment of our finances and also a safe and cautious husbanding of our resources, we shall soon regain the period of surplus years (cheers). Let there not be any misapprehension on the general mind of the public that the Government will at all costs, even to the extent of abandoning healthy activities which really and ultimately lead to the increase in the material and moral progress of the people, attempt somehow to balance the budget in the immediate future. I should like to put it before you clearly that if such were the policy of Government we should have strained every nerve to balance the budget that is now before you, But we have not hesitated to produce a deficit budget which may cause alarm—a budget that discloses a deficit which, as explained in my address to the Representative Assembly, presents in a true perspective our exact financial position at the present time. It shall be our endeavour to make a start on the basis of the budget that we have now framed with a definite policy before us and a firm determination to see that the position, instead of deteriorating further, shows a gradual and a steady improvement. It is only when such improvement becomes visible that it will be possible for Government to supplement the grants which are now barely sufficient to maintain His Highness' progressive administration on its present level. Till then, I would beg that the people may show a little patience and continue in a more generous manner to give that willing co-operation which has always come forward in the State of Mysore quite voluntarily and spontaneously in times of stress and difficulty.

Turning now to the questions of general public interest that have been referred to by the non-official members of this Council, the first and the foremost appears to me to be the one relating to constitutional reforms. I am sorry that if anything that I may have said on the previous occasion before this Council should have caused any disappointment in the public mind. I confess that I have put our financial problems as a more urgent matter requiring immediate attention and now that we have taken the public into the fullest confidence as to our intentions and as to the policy we propose to set before us, I can only repeat the promise that I have already made, *viz.*, that at the next Dasara session of the Representative Assembly a definite scheme of constitutional reforms will be placed before the public. Let it not be said that after the promise given by my distinguished predecessor, His Highness' Government have done nothing in the matter. A good deal of spade work has been done, a considerable amount of opinion has been collected and I think I may safely say that Government are in a position now to feel the pulse of the people. The anticipated measures of reform, however, are likely on the one hand, to create or rouse extravagant hopes or produce a feeling of nervous apprehension that they will not be adequate. Then again, every scheme of reform whether it is consitutional or administrative is bound to involve the State in additional expenditure. Nevertheless, His Highness' Government feel that the time is ripe to make important changes in the constitution of the Representative Assembly as well as this Council and revising their privileges and functions. There are besides, matters of practical policy connected with the further development of the

Local Self-Government scheme which I had the honour of initiating five years ago before this Council. The task therefore is to build an edifice carefully and closely from the bottom right up to the top. I am confident that we shall be able to put forward such a scheme which will give, as far as I can now anticipate, general satisfaction.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao fears that the Government may be tempted, during this period of financial stress and embarrassment to close down or give up activities which are well on their way to consolidation and success. He quotted the instance of the University of Mysore apparently in the belief that it is the policy of Government now to ruthlessly cut down the grants to the Mysore University and eliminate established faculties. I should like to explain that the total expenditure provided for in the University Budget of the next year is nearly Rs. 7 lakhs. The Government grant has been reduced to 4½ lakhs for the simple reason that the balance accumulated from previous grants in the hands of the University was large and Government consider that the reserve of Rs. 50,000 will, for the present, be sufficient to meet unforeseen expenditure and the remainder could be made available for the University next year. A reorganisation of the Board of Studies and a general examination of the whole University policy I may say, will have to be undertaken by Government, as soon as the report of the University authorities on the subject is received. Till then, it is not the intention of the Government to close down any faculties, but necessary economies have been effected in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor in the directions where it is possible to do so without imparing efficiency. I may add that in 1923-24 no part of the expenditure on the University can be met from the balance and so an additional grant will have to be made from the general revenues of the year.

I am glad that the general sense of opinion in the State, as far as Government have been able to ascertain the same, is to push on with the Iron Scheme at Bhadravati. Mr. Shama Rao's doubts as to certain questions of policy at the time when the scheme was first launched and his call for further information may be disposed of by saying that all the particulars that could be placed before the public have already been clearly given in my address before the Representative Assembly. It will serve no useful purpose at this stage to go into the history of the scheme or to ask questions as to why this or that was not done. The main fact remains that the special state of the business of the world has made the business of the Mysore Distillation. and Iron Works unprofitable. Large commercial ventures which have pain hand some dividends to the extent of several millions sterling for an unbroken period of over half a century have only recently shown losses. These losses were due to world circumstances and not to the fault of administrations. The Mysore Government no doubt took the risk and took it with their eyes open at the time when the enterprise was started; and now they are face to face with other adverse circumstances entirely beyond their control and this is the time for the Government to show courage and not to falter or hesitate. I agree with the view that has been expressed in this Council that it is worthwhile spending a few more lakhs of rupees with a view to make the scheme a success and with our eyes open as to the risk of losing that money even than to abandon the scheme altogether. We are straining every nerve to fight these adverse circumstances and we are not going to shirk the responsibility which we have taken on our shoulders, and which we hope to discharge to the satisfaction of the public. I have just received a cable from Mr. Perin, mainly upon whose advice and report the scheme was undertaken, and I understand therefrom that he will be coming to Mysore immediately to advise us as to the course to be followed in starting operations next November, about which we have come to a final decision. In that cable he says "consider success of enterprise vital to all concerned." Let us therefore not indulge in carping criticism in regard to any errors of commission or omission in the past but look at the whole question with a more hopeful and determined courage. I only trust that some day it may be possible for the State of Mysore to say

> "The Pioneers
> "O give to them the guerdon and glory
> "For *daring* to do, ere they *well* did it."

In regard to this scheme, I think I have given all the information necessary to the public to form a judgment. But I have no objection to furnish the material papers relating to the scheme to any member of this Council who applies for them. I

think you will all agree that it would be obviously inexpedient to place them before the public or the press at the present juncture.

The grants under Education have come in for considerable criticism and a word of explanations is therefore necessary. The total educational expenditure in the year 1916-17 was only Rs. 26 lakhs. The expenditure in 1917-18 was Rs. 28,78,616; and in 1918-19 it was Rs. 36,15,782 including the expenditure of 7 lakhs on the University; in 1919-20 it was Rs. 36,88,339 and in 1920-21 Rs. 48,02,419. The sudden increase of about 11 lakhs in the year 1920-21 was due partly to a provision of nearly 5½ lakhs for improvement of primary education inculding addition grant to the Village School Fund and high price allowance to village school fund teachers, and another 4½ lakhs for high price allowances to Government teachers. It must be stated that the budget estimate for 1921-22 was Rs. 43,42,000 and the budget estimate of 1922-23 is about 40 lakhs providing for an expenditure of about 15 lakhs on primary education. The primary education expenditure which also included Anglo-Vernacular education was Rs. 9,88,919 in 1917-18 and Rs. 11,95,931 in 1918-1919 and about Rs. 12 lakhs in 1919-20.

The order recently issued with reference to recommendations of the Special Financil Committee on the education budget will show that reductions have been made wherever possible under lumpsum provisions, and a decrease under primary education is only with reference to grant-in-aid to village elementary aided schools; many such schools being in a totally languishing and insfficient condition have been eliminated in the estimates. Even with an expenditure of about Rs. 40 lakhs, the percentage of total expenditure on the total revenues of the State comes to about 15, which compares very favourably with any British Province or any other Indian State. We are now resolved to see that for the money that we spend we get the best value and as stated in the Government order publishing the Education Memorandum of 1919, for which I was specially responsible being then in charge of the administration and also Member in charge of Education portfolio, "considerable attention has already been paid to the quantitative principle, but the time has come for the consolidation as well as co-ordination of educational activities both vertically and horizontally so that future policy and action may benefit the whole population giving every one a fitting opportunity to become a useful citizen of the State." It is the intention of Government to go more for quality than for quantity without altogether ignoring the principle of a wide distribution of educational facilities, specially in localities and amongst people where they are now deficient. I see that the difficulties in regard to the educational finance policy already laid down being carried out are real and the question of the resumption of the local fund general and the mohatarfa from the District Boards may have to be re-examined. I hope in a very short time to be able to declare the intentions of Government in regard to this question and to indicate the manner in which the orders on the Educational Memorandum can be practically given effect to in spite of the present financial stringency.

Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao has laboured at great length to suggest the advisability of a permanent settlement for Mysore. Mr. Subbiah indicates on the other hand, that the land Revenue demand as taken in the present budget is an under-estimate. It is well known that resettlement of many taluks has been pending for years and some taluks have therefore enjoyed the current rates of settlement for about half a century. Under existing conditions, it is not possible to make any radical changes in the Revenue administration of the State. We must push on with the re-settlement and it is my ambition to see that all the taluks that are ripe for re-settlement are revised before the close of 1925-26. At all events, I have taken credit for an additional revenue of 10 lakhs under land revenue, taking other factors into consideration besides re-settlements and I think this is a fairly safe and a cautious estimate.

Some of the non-official members have urged for larger grants under medical aid and public health and deprecated the abolition of the post of a separate Sanitary Commissioner. Others are in favour of the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments. At the last Representative Assembly, the opinion was sharply divided. But the experience during the influenza epidemic campaign in the State about 4 years ago, especially in Bangalore City, is I think a good justification for amalgamation which, as my hon'ble colleague has just informed you,

has already been sanctioned by the Government. In the budget that is now before you, the total estimate of expenditure for the next year for both medical aid, public health and sanitation is about 12 lakhs. Making allowance for any retrenchment that may be subsequently effected, the total expenditure under both these heads is not likely to be lower than 11½ lakhs which compares favourably with the previous year's figures. The percentage of expenditure under medical and sanitation in Mysore to the total revenue is 4·8 as against 2·6 in Hyderabad, 4·6 in Madras and a little over 5 in Bombay. I wish it were possible to provide more medical aid especially in the malnad and afford greater facilities for female medical aid and the development of Unani and Ayurvedic systems. All such schemes would require large additional grants and all we can do at present is to maintain efficiently the existing organisations and agencies. The cost of maintaining hospitals and dispensaries including Medical stores is now over 10 lakhs as estimated in the budget, a figure which was never reached in the past. All these factors have to be taken into consideration before Government can be accused of any parsimonious policy in regard to their medical budget.

I am sorry that Mr. Subbiah in his speech indulged in a scathing condemnation of the Police Administration of the State. I am not unaware of the imperfections and defects referred to. But with the Police administration, it is a case of "giving a dog a bad name." The startling proposals made by Mr. Subbiah on the subject of the reduction in the strength of the Police Force in Mysore, overlook the general sense of insecurity which will be caused not only in cities, but also in rural parts, if they are actually carried out. It is well known that in spite of the general reputation for corruption amongst the lower subordinate ranks of the Police force, whenever one constable is reduced or one outpost is abolished, protests come to Government from the neighbourhood affected. The percentage of police expenditure to the total revenues of Mysore now is only 6·3 as against 8·4 in Hyderabad, 10·9 in Bombay and 11·5 in Madras. I fear that if the proposals of the Special Finance Committee to retrench the Mysore Police are wholly accepted, the policing of the State will not be adequate having regard to the standard of security to life and property that it is the duty of every civilized Government to maintain. The question of reforming the police administration is as in the case of other departments a general one and will be duly noted.

The Agricultural Department has come in also for severe criticism, but it is an irony of fate that Mr. Subbiah who comes from the largest agricultural population of the State should be so unkind to the Department—the very life and soul of its work being to promote its interests. The budget estimate of 1922-23 for this department is only Rs. 6,60,000 as against the revised estimate of Rs. 7,00,000 and the actual expenditure of 1920-21 was Rs. 7,90,497. It has to be remembered that under the Agricultural Department budget, other departments, *viz.*, Botanical, Public Gardens, Veterinary and Sericulture, are also included and these were only added for the first time in the budget estimate of 1918-19, the actual expenditure in that year being Rs. 6,46,371. Considerable cuts have been made in the budget estimates for this Department as a whole and I am not sure if Mr. Subbiah's views will be largely shared by those whom he represents that this Department is unnecessary and that its activities should be restricted.

The Government fully share the opinion that has been expressed by many of the non-official members in regard to the contribution of the people of the Mysore State to the Imperial revenues under customs. But it is impossible for me to say anything more on the subject than what has already been stated in my Address to the Representative Assembly. It is not necessary for me to go into the several other matters that have been dealt with in the speeches of the non-official members of this Council on the administration generally and on the budget estimates in particular, as Heads of Departments, the Financial Secretary and my Hon'ble colleagues have dealt with them in full. I am sorry I am not able to indicate any material alterations in the figures as a result of our discussions here as no definite or specific recommendations, not already considered and disposed of have been placed before Government. The only other point on which I may make a reference is the question of the representation of all communities in the public service which was strongly urged by Mr. Subbiah in his speech. I was sorry to listen to his criticisms of the Central Recruitment Board of which he himself is a member and of

the order recently passed by Government regarding vacancies. I have already explained that the order is in no way intended to interfere with the policy already laid down. It is an *ad interim* order directing that no permanent vacancies should be filled up pending disposal of all questions of retrenchment, and does not affect the principles of recruitment which have been approved by His Highness' Government with a general purpose to benefit the backward communities. Let me give the assurance that such a principle will be steadfastly kept in view and if Mr. Subbiah will take active interest from his place as a member of the Recruitment Board and bring to my notice and to the notice of my colleagues any instances where the principle has been departed from the Government will be glad to take the necessary action.

I take this opportunity, as the Special Finance Committee will have dissolved before we meet next, to publicly thank the Committee for the very able and painstaking manner in which they have discharged and are discharging their difficult task. They have performed, as I said before, a search-light examination of the administration with great industry and ability, and a generous acknowledgment is due to them from Government for their services. I desire to thank specially our veteran public spirited citizen Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, C. I. E., who, as President of the Committee, has brought to bear on the deliberations his vast exgerience of public administration and his deep knowledge of men and affairs in peneral. The other non-official members have shown by their work what they can do in close co-operation with Government when put to it and the thanks of Government are also due to them. This augurs well for the future.

In concluding the Adress I delivered to the Representative Assembly in April 1919, I announced 12 important questions which Government had then taken up for their earnest consideration. It may be expected of me just at the commencement of my office as Dewan of Mysore, to bring that list up to date and indicate a few large and urgent questions upon which Government desire to concentrate their attention in the immediate future subject of course to the limits of our financial policy. I will now give them to you although I do not suggest that the order in which I give them indicates the order of importance and urgency. All these matters, let me assure you, will receive equal and continuous attention :—

1. Restoration of financial stability.
2. Constitutional Reforms.
3. Recruitment of public servants of all grades with reference to the declared policy of Government.
4. Carrying out the announced policy of Educational Reforms.
5. Improvement of District administration, which will include revision of methods and procedure and decentralization of powers wherever necessary.
6. Improvement of the Malnad.
7. Improvement of Major and Minor Tanks.
8. Deveolopment of the Local Self-Government Scheme.
9. Improvement of the Railway Administration.
10. Improvement of communications both under Provincial and District Funds.
11. Improvement of Medical Aid and Public Health, including village and town improvements.
12. Economic Development including agricultural production and industrial finance.

This indeed, gentlemen, is a formidable and ambitious programme (Cheers). Besides these, the improvement of the lot of public servants amongst whom there exists grave discontent, specially, the junior members of the Civil Service, junior members of the Medical and Public Works Department and of other technical departments, the Amildari service, as well as the general class of non-gazetted officers will also have to be taken up when our finances permit.

Gentlemen, I have very little to say. I am very grateful to the non-official members of this Council who have been kind enough to make such cordial references to myself. I thank them for their generous sentiments and can only hope that I may deserve even a part of what they have expressed and that the actual results of my labours may not materially fall short of the anticipations that I have held out. In the discharge of my heavy responsibilities, I am sure I can always count upon their good will and support.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it will be my pleasant duty to convey to His Highness the Maharaja the sentiments of loyalty and devotion to which the non-official members of this Council have given such eloquent expression.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.